

Preview

Historic Jaguar cars at Syon Park and an exhibition in Surrey of costumes from BBC Television's *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* and *Elizabeth R* are among the family outings suggested for the coming week in today's Preview, the arts and entertainments guide published each Friday with *The Times*. Full information about current and forthcoming arts festivals, films, plays, concerts, exhibitions, sport and broadcasting are also included.

Security tight at Hillhead

Strathclyde police imposed strict day-long security at Knightswood secondary school, where the Glasgow, Hillhead, election votes were counted. Only pass holders were allowed in and everyone was searched. A high turnout was reported. Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann, the Independent SNP MP for Morton, Mitcham and Morden, is to fight a by-election on June 3 as he promised to do when he left the Labour Party last year. Background, page 5

Nigerian ban 'to cost UK £250m'

British companies could lose up to £250m in business because of Nigeria's embargo on oil imports, the Confederation of British Industry estimated. It said thousands of companies, large and small, would be affected. Page 13

Jail conditions 'deplorable'

Conditions in Leeds prison are described as deplorable by the Chief Inspector of Prisons in a report. It says the "deplorable" rule of the "deplorable" prison makes life a daily struggle for survival. Page 3

Official secrets rules relaxed

The Government has decided, in response to last year's Wilson report on official secrecy, among other measures, to relax the blanket exemption from public disclosure under the 30-year rule of the "deplorable" files of MI5 and MI6. Page 5

Helicopter saves eight

An RAF helicopter rescued eight men yesterday from an Icelandic cargo ship abandoned in the north Atlantic. Two more crew were rescued by a Danish helicopter and one man was missing in rough seas.

E Germany tells guards to shoot

East Germany passed a law formally ordering its border guards to shoot anyone trying to flee into West Germany. Last year about 300 East Germans escaped across the heavily mined and guarded frontier. Page 6

'Thoroughbreds' in decline

The state of British bloodstock is examined in part four of *The Times* series on the racing industry. It shows how exports by overseas breeders have affected the quality of thoroughbreds. Page 18

Sattar under death threat

President Sattar of Bangladesh and his Cabinet, ousted in a coup, could face the death penalty, Dacca radio said. Page 7

Easter recess

The Commons will rise for the Easter recess on April 8 and return on April 19. The Lords will rise on April 7 and resume on April 19.

Cambridge blow

The Cambridge crew for tomorrow's university boat race damaged their boat's shell in training at Chiswick when they hit a submerged piece of timber. Page 17

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Letters: on police committees, from Mr James Lemkin, and Mr Raymond Blackburn; teachers' role, from Mr Peter Dawson and Mr John Edmonds

Leading articles: TUC General Council; European Community; Access to records

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The misunderstood revolution in El Salvador, by Dr David Browning; John Rae, on the Labour threat to independent schools; the human dynamo in Sony

Obituary: page 10

Professor Mario Praz; Mr Thomas Hodgkin

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IRA kill three soldiers after holding Belfast family hostage

By Richard Ford

Three soldiers were shot dead in an IRA ambush in west Belfast yesterday only 22 hours after the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary said terrorists were reeling from blows inflicted upon them by informants.

A two-vehicle Army patrol had just left the heavily guarded police station in Springfield Road when gunmen opened fire from a house where they had held a family hostage for almost 12 hours. Two soldiers were killed instantly and a third died later in the Royal Victoria Hospital after they were hit by a burst of fire from an M60 machine gun and two high-powered rifles.

Nine passers-by aged between 27 and 72 were injured in the attack, which lasted for a couple of minutes. The ambush, which happened at 11.20 am, is a reminder that despite reports in Belfast that terrorists are suffering major problems after up to 200 arrests because of informants, they are still able to mount serious attacks.

Three of the civilians injured in the attack, which happened in a street crowded with women, some enjoying the sunshine with their children, were kept in hospital. The other six were treated for shock and cuts.

The soldiers, from the Royal Green Jackets, are the first Army fatalities in the province this year. The ambush was the worst single incident since last May, when five soldiers from the Green Jackets died when a Saracen armoured car was blown up in south Armagh. Yesterday's deaths bring the total in Northern Ireland since the present troubles began to 2,187, with the Army losing 348 men.

The names of the dead soldiers were being withheld last night until their relatives had been told.

Some kind of reaction had been expected in Ulster to the comments of Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the RUC, about terrorists "reeling" because of informants. However, the Provisional IRA said in a statement that the attack was not a direct response to British-inspired stories that the organization was finished.

The attack demonstrated "in a practical fashion that the IRA is here to stay and that the struggle will continue until our objectives are achieved".

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, appealed in the House of Commons for restraint in commenting about Ulster. He said everything must be done to help the security forces but added: "It is so important for everyone in this House not to say anything which will make the task of peaceful persuasion more difficult."

"Every time that anyone in the press or anywhere talks about the demise of the IRA it is an open invitation for them to come out. That is why I think the less said about these things the better."

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, was more blunt, saying that Sir John must accept part of the blame for the deaths of the soldiers.

There was no immediate response from the Chief Constable although the police said that such a carefully planned attack "takes longer than an hour to set up". They called for vigilance and said: "The Provisional IRA and INLA (Irish National Liberation Army) have suffered serious reverses and are all the more dangerous for that."

Yesterday's ambush began at midnight on Wednesday in Cross Street, near the police station, when at least five men took over a house and held Mrs Anne McGivern, aged 81, her daughter Mrs Christine Quinn and son-in-law Eamon, hostage throughout the night. As the two Army Land-Rovers drove past the house two gunmen upstairs and one on the ground floor opened fire from about 300 yds.

More than 50 shots were fired, spraying the Army vehicles and a van near by and hitting the three soldiers. Women snatched their children and pushed them indoors and passers-by fell to the ground and sought cover in hallways.

So quick was the attack that the Army was unable to return fire and the gunmen fled through a back door.

Mrs Doreen Donnelly, a mother of five who lives in Cross Street, said: "The soldiers were lying on the ground squaking and rolling about in agony. There was pandemonium in the street, which was crowded at the time."

Chief Superintendent James Cunniff, of the RUC, said it was a diabolical attack carried out indiscriminately. Prior assembly plan, page 3

£813m EEC refund for Britain

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Britain will receive payments from the European Community totalling £813.2m over the next few days as part of a refund of its 1981 contributions to the Community budget, a four-day work to be made when the start of the next financial year in April will bring the total refund for 1981 up to £903.6m.

The payments are being made under the terms of an agreement reached in 1980 by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, and leaders of other Community countries. Negotiations for a new agreement to limit Britain's contribution to the EEC are going on at present, with little sign yet of agreement on how much cash other member countries are prepared to pay back to Britain out of its contributions.

The latest payments bring the total received under the rebate scheme to £700m. The payments are formally made to help fund public works programmes in Britain.

A list of projects aided by the Community under the scheme was published yesterday along with the written answer announcing the rebate. The list includes the EEC aid and the spending programmes is only national, since the Government puts up a list to Brussels for aid after it has decided which it wants to spend the money. The Community accepts the British proposals in order to ensure that London receives the refund it is entitled to.

Brussels: The European Commission today celebrated 25 years of Community service with a rumour as it tried to forget a bad memory from last night's television (see Murray reports).

A West German channel, ZDF had arranged a programme which starred the three current presidents of the Community. The plan was that Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the Commission, and Mr Leo Tindemans, the president of the Council, should meet Mr P. J. Dierckx, the president of the European Parliament, in the debating chamber of the Parliament in Strasbourg to discuss the past, present and future of the EEC.

The programme was going on live when the lights suddenly failed leaving the three European leaders talking in the dark. Viewers at home were not deprived of the fascinating discussion and were able to listen while watching a test card. After 13 minutes of darkness the lights shone again in Parliament and the three presidents returned to the screen.

The rumour story was issued at the regular noon briefing of the Commission. It concerned "a derogation from a fundamental treaty provision" under "the non-discrimination rule contained in Article 95". In plain words this means that the Commission is suggesting that there should be a temporary bending of its rules.

It is all because what is known as "traditional" rumour qualifies for a special "consumption tax" in French overseas departments, which ought not to apply inside the Community. Nevertheless a fixed quota of rumour from the French overseas departments has been allowed into France at below EEC rate.

After years of court struggle, the Commission is now seeking to limit French preferential rumour tax arrangements to a ceiling "based on the ratio between the preferential rate applied to rumour and the normal rate applied to other spirits at the time of the entry into force of the Council decision".

Mr Roy Hattersley, opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that Labour would not support any new police powers that would detract from the rights of the community. The sort of powers that would do this, he said, were among those recommended by the Royal Commission and included the stop and search powers, fingerprinting of children and the arrest of anyone refusing to give his name and address.

Mr Whitelaw also came under fire for having put the publication by the Metropolitan police of figures for crimes of violence analysed according to the race of the assailant. Mr Hattersley said it was hard to imagine a more phoney set of statistics. The Home Secretary, he suggested, must know that those tables were statistical garbage.

Mr Whitelaw defended the police even further from the charge that figures would harm race relations. It was better, he said, for such problems to be discussed in terms of the facts rather than rumours.

Final showdown threatened on West Bank

From Christopher Walker, Ramallah, March 25

The ground was laid today for a final showdown between the Israelis and West Bank supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), when the Army issued summary dismissals of the two most radical of the remaining mayors elected by popular vote in 1976.

The dawn move against Mr Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, and Mr Bassam Shaka of Nablus, was sanctioned personally by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister. It was accompanied by a significant raising of Israel's military profile in the West Bank, including the deployment of red-bellied soldiers from the crack paratroop unit.

Both mayors defiantly refused to sign the Israeli order sanctioning their dismissal. Later, Mr Khalaf told *The Times*: "I am still the mayor of my town, elected by my town. The Israelis cannot alter that, or prevent my support for the PLO, our sole and legitimate representative."

Mr Khalaf was speaking in an Anglican orphanage in Ramallah being used as a temporary venue for an emergency session of his eight-strong council. Outside, the main entrance road was blocked by an Israeli armoured vehicle, while near by, young Arabs erected blazing barricades and chanted pro-PLO slogans.

The mayor, who was first elected in 1972, said that Israeli troops had broken him at 6.30 am and driven him to Nablus to be confronted with the officer in charge of the central command, Major General Uri Orr. Mr Khalaf then read from a lengthy document which he said was an Arabic translation of the accusations made against him, including membership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Among many Jews in Israel, the harsh action against the Arab mayors was also fiercely condemned. Mr Eliahu Bar-Lev, the secretary-general of the Opposition Labour Party, claimed that the right-wing Government's policy in the West Bank was based purely on force. He added that what the mayors thought or felt was their own business, and claimed they should have been removed from office all three Palestinian mayors subjected to the still unproved car bomb attacks in the summer of 1980. From the outset, the mayors have been consistently blamed by Israeli intelligence for involvement in the attacks, which left Mr Khalaf and Mr Shaka crippled for life.

In political terms, today's dismissals represent the toughest Israeli action yet in the new policy of attempting to replace the existing West Bank leadership with local Arabs willing to cooperate with a limited autonomy scheme. It is widely expected to be followed by further sweeping measures against self-proclaimed PLO supporters in the main occupied towns.

A violent reaction from the Palestinians was swift, with the worst incident occurring in the occupied Gaza Strip, where an Israeli sergeant-major was killed and three soldiers injured when masked Arabs threw a grenade into their vehicle. Three local residents were also badly hurt in the blast.

The Army released no news of the death for many hours. But, later this afternoon, removed from office all three Palestinian mayors subjected to the still unproved car bomb attacks in the summer of 1980. From the outset, the mayors have been consistently blamed by Israeli intelligence for involvement in the attacks, which left Mr Khalaf and Mr Shaka crippled for life.

Mr Khalaf: "I am still mayor of my town".

allowed to continue carrying out their elected tasks.

Other left-wing Israeli groups issued even more bitterly worded criticism. The Israeli Communist Party, with four Knesset members called on the Israeli president to use his influence to try to prevent the deportation of the two mayors. A move now widely feared among leading West Bankers.

Along with last week's dismissal of Mr Ibrahim Tawil of El-Bireh, the Israelis have now



An Army Land-Rover at the scene of the ambush in west Belfast yesterday.

Wider stop and search powers for the police

By Hugh Noyes

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday responded to the clamour in certain sections of the Conservative Party for firmer action to combat rising crime by announcing legislative plans to extend police powers to stop and search.

The new powers will be brought forward in the next session of Parliament in a police Bill which is expected to include new arrangements for a more widely acceptable police complaints procedure.

Mr Whitelaw said he accepted the fact that the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure had made for a rationalization of the existing powers to stop and search for stolen goods.

Under the proposed legislation police will have wider powers to stop people if they suspect that they are carrying not only stolen goods but also offensive weapons, and also to search premises for evidence in difficult cases.

The Home Secretary also said that he would be taking the earliest opportunity to widen the area of disqualification for jury service to exclude anyone convicted of an imprisonable offence during the previous 10 years.

Mr Whitelaw has been concerned at reports that in some areas former criminals have been turning up on juries in alarming numbers.

There was an angry response to the stop and search proposals. From the Labour benches Mr Norman Adkinson (Haringey, Tottenham), said extending these powers would sacrifice the good will of young people, particularly of young blacks.

Mr Roy Hattersley, opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that Labour would not support any new police powers that would detract from the rights of the community. The sort of powers that would do this, he said, were among those recommended by the Royal Commission and included the stop and search powers, fingerprinting of children and the arrest of anyone refusing to give his name and address.

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Coal board rebuffed over Belvoir mining

By John Young and Paul Routledge

The Government yesterday rejected the National Coal Board's application to mine the Vale of Belvoir coalfield.

The announcement came nearly two years after the conclusion of a public inquiry which lasted 83 days. It was greeted with predictable relief and delight by farmers and conservationists, and with equally predictable anger and dismay by the NCB and the National Union of Mineworkers.

The long delay in reaching a verdict is widely assumed to have been due to a deep division in the Cabinet between Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, on the one hand, and Mr David Howell, former Secretary of State for Energy, and his successor, Mr Nigel Lawson, on the other.

In refusing the application, albeit with qualifications, Mr Heseltine overruled the recommendation of the inquiry inspector, Mr Michael Mann, QC, that permission should be granted to develop the coalfield and to construct three mines, but that it should be refused for spoilt tips at Hase and Selby.

His decision should not be seen as going against Government policy that the coal industry had an essential and increasing part to play in meeting the country's future energy needs, Mr Heseltine said.

He accepted that the board might wish to submit new planning applications setting out revised proposals for exploiting massive national resource. But before doing so it should re-examine how the coalfield could be worked to minimize environmental disturbance, and how the colliery waste could be disposed of other than by local surface tipping.

Mr Heseltine's statement made it clear that it was the waste disposal issue that had finally swayed the Government.

He indicated that, if and when the main environmental objections could be overcome, the board would be welcome to submit new applications. There would be handled quickly.

The board submitted a single application covering all of the underground coal extraction in Leicestershire, together with the three mine complexes and the three tips," he observed. "They have thus opted to stand or fall on a strategy of developing the coalfield as one project."

Had it not been for this, and had there been acceptable proposals for spoil disposal, it would have been minded to grant planning permission for mines at Ashford and Selby.

The development of a mine complex at the proposed Hase site was environmentally unacceptable, Mr Heseltine said. Nine alien buildings there on the scale proposed would dominate a wide area.

He accepted that the coal would be needed and that development of the coalfield would bring important employment. But this was not incompatible with seeking an approach which gave more weight to the environmental objections.

Miners' leaders reacted angrily to the decision, and are demanding early talks with the NCB to avert unemployment among Leicestershire pitmen.

NCB members met last night to analyse the Minister's statement and announced urgent consideration for a fresh planning application.

Delay in the Belvoir project is likely to be exploited politically by Mr Arthur Scargill, the incoming president of the miners' union, who takes over in 10 days' time.

The National Farmers' Union said yesterday that it was pleased that the Secretary of State had recognized the value to the nation of an important agricultural area.

SAS man's wife to receive five-figure sum

A health authority is to make a five-figure interim payment to the wife of a part-time SAS soldier left in a coma for 10 months after being strangled by a routine operation.

The exact amount to be paid by the Hereford and Worcester area health authority to Mrs Anne Woodhouse, aged 25, is not being disclosed.

Mr David Woodhouse, aged 28, suffered brain damage when he was left without oxygen for a prolonged period during an appendix operation.

Many of the remaining 17 West Bank mayors were in urgent consultation: the official reasons for the dismissal of the two mayors could easily have applied to them. The two were dismissed because of "their activity of general agitation, non-recognition of the civil administration and repeated attempts to disrupt public order and normal governing, in accordance with PLO policy and directives".

Crisis for Israel, page 6

Bell, Marconi, but Baird?

From Christopher Thomas

New York, March 25

One chilly evening early in 1926, John Logie Baird invited a small group of guests into his London attic workshop at 22 Frith Street, Soho, and promised to show them something remarkable.

He asked them to gather round a strange looking apparatus and to keep their eyes fixed firmly on a small screen in the centre, which was the lens of a bicycle lamp. He disappeared into an adjoining room, grabbed a ventriloquist's dummy, and began fiddling with another peculiar looking machine.

Soon, light began to flicker on the screen and gradually the blurred but unmistakable image of the dummy was seen bobbing up and down. Two days later, on January 28, that momentous occasion was reported exclusively in *The Times* under the headline: "The television. Successful test of new apparatus."

It was—or was it?—the beginning of television. Baird, a poor Scottish scientist in bad health, was involved in a desperate race to become the first to transmit moving pictures. Whether he was the first, whether he deserves the honour of being the inventor of television, is the subject of intensive controversy in broadcasting circles in the United States.

Most Americans are taught that television was the invention of American engineers and scientists: a few are taught

that the father of television was Vladimir Zworykin, a Russian-born scientist resident in America. Hardly anybody, however, has heard of Baird.

Mr Donald Flamm, an American millionaire who helped pioneer commercial radio in the United States, brought Baird to America, in 1931, to continue his work on the transmission of images, and they became close friends. "He died broken-hearted because his achievement was not recognized," Mr Flamm said.

As Baird is to the telephone and Marconi is to radio, so Baird should be to television."

Mr Flamm, who owns two popular radio stations in the New York area, has no doubt that Baird was the inventor of television. In the same way he gave the first practical demonstration of transmitted moving images.

Baird wrote in his unpublished memoirs: "The situation was becoming desperate and we were down to our last £50 when at last, one Friday in 1926,

Continued on back page, col 8

After 3 weeks with Sally, we saw some progress.

Growing up in today's world can have a frightening effect on some children. In Sally's case, for example, fear drove her to cover her eyes whenever she left home.

We've helped Sally learn to face the outside world, but many other children still need the careful, patient help our homes and day centres provide.

Please help us to help more children by sending a donation to: The Church of England Children's Society, Freepost, London SE11 4BR.

Name: _____

Address: _____

The Children's Society

Logo of The Children's Society featuring a child's face.

Simons Records: An apology

A recent report (March 5) about litigation over the "parallel imports" of records to Britain, announced the payment of £250,000 in an out-of-court settlement to the British Phonographic Industry by Simons Records Ltd., Warren Records Ltd. and Simons Sales Stores Ltd. The headline wrongly described these three companies as "Record pirates", which we accept they are not and have never been.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Britain wants to cut seats across Atlantic

Britain wants to limit airline capacity across the Atlantic at what is likely to be a contentious meeting with United States Government negotiators next week (Michael Bannister, Transport Correspondent, writes).

Both of Britain's Atlantic carriers, British Airways and British Caledonian, are losing money on a route on which a third of all seats were empty last year, and combined losses of all carriers exceeded £650m.

Broadmoor man marries

Michael Bannister, aged 23, a Broadmoor patient, married Miss Chie Kawada, aged 28, a teacher at Bracknell Register Office, Berkshire, yesterday as police mounted a large security operation. (Our Reading correspondent writes).

£175,000 car death award

Mrs Elizabeth Brooks, widow of Mr Robert Brooks, a surveyor and fine-art expert killed in a car crash, was awarded £175,000 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday.

Minister visits 'axed' dockyard

Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said yesterday after visiting Portsmouth dockyard, which is to be run down with the loss of up to 6,000 jobs, that he has not been able to give the employees any good news, "but I was certainly able to understand their problems".

Russia takes up invitation

Mr Yuri Pavlovich Davydov, a member of the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences, is to address an anti-nuclear power conference in Manchester on April 16 at the invitation of the city council.

No closed-shop for ships

The Government has rejected a plea from the shipping industry to be made a special case under the employment Bill and to be allowed to maintain its union closed shop unconditionally.

Man died in custody

Mr David Cunningham, aged 58, unemployed, of Ashley Road, St Paul's, Bristol, who was found dead in a cell at the city's Trinity Road police station yesterday, died of a fractured skull, a post-mortem examination has shown.

BR offers early retirement in job cutting move

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

British Rail has started offering early retirement to white-collar staff in an attempt to cut 3,000 posts in addition to the 7,000 jobs it was planning to shed by the end of the year.

Leaders of three rail unions were told about the cut in white-collar jobs last week and British Rail is to have an early meeting with the Transport Salaried Staffs Association (TSSA) whose members will be affected.

The announcement comes as the industry awaits the result of Lord McCarthy's tribunal into flexible rostering. Lord McCarthy is in Canada but he is due on Monday to meet the tribunal's assessors, who provide technical guidance, to decide whether he needs to make a tour of railway depots.

British Rail, TSSA and the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) will try to dissuade him from visiting the depots to interview drivers and guards on flexible rostering because they want to see an early report. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) would welcome a tour of the depots and Lord McCarthy said at the end of last week's tribunal hearing that the visits might be necessary because he did not fully understand flexible rostering.

TSSA officials want an early meeting with British Rail to discuss the white-collar cuts, the effect of which will be felt in British Rail's

Mr Tom Jenkins, union general secretary, said last night: "The wild men at the top level of the British Railways Board should cool down and not get into a panic. He said there were procedures and machinery to handle the cuts being proposed. "I am concerned that in calling for volunteers for redundancy aged 55 and over that they could be over-subscribed. It could well be that senior and experienced staff needed to run the railways could opt to leave early."

Mr Jenkins said his union, in partnership with the other rail unions, had cooperated to reduce 14,000 jobs since May 1980. That saved about £6.5m a year in wages, and TSSA had recently completed consultation on reorganising BR's financial accounting which would mean a loss of 1,150 salaried posts.

He said the union wanted to discuss with BR the further cuts. "We agree with productivity, but it has to be carried out in a proper and organized way through the machinery," he said.

BR said last night that a study of administration costs last year had highlighted areas where jobs could be cut without affecting the quality of the service. "It would be wrong to say that we are being panicked into this after the Aslef strikes".

Haughey's £40m deal in Budget

From Our Correspondent Dublin

The Irish Republic's Government yesterday introduced a Budget in line with its election promises and less severe than had been feared. It incorporated special measures for Dublin city, which were agreed by Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, in return for a crucial single vote of Mr Tony Gregory, an Independent Dail member. The Gregory deal was costed at £40m.

The Budget was formulated to avoid the pitfalls which led to the Budget of Dr Garret FitzGerald's coalition government in January. Consequently full food subsidies were maintained at a cost of £34m in the present year, the coalition's proposal to impose value-added tax on clothes and footwear was dropped, the £3,000 mortgage subsidy was restored to single people and the plan to tax short-term social welfare benefits was abandoned.

The January proposals which were kept included 14p on a gallon of petrol, a 25 per cent increase in social welfare benefits and a tax on foreign travel. The travel tax will be a £2 levy on all cross-channel sea travellers between the republic and Britain and a £3 tax on all air passengers and sea travellers going further than Britain. There will be a £50m boost to the building and construction industry and reduced interest rates for farmers in difficulty.

Personal tax allowances rise by £335 for single people to £1,450, and by £770 for a married couple to £2,900. Value Added Tax on books, including text books, is to be scrapped.

The measures will be paid for by a £20m bank levy, a 1 per cent levy on insurance company business, increased postal charges, increases in capital gains tax, a special tax on speculation in land deals in urban areas and the imposition of value-added tax on imports at the point of entry.

The special Dublin deal includes a task force to help old people living alone, increased spending on urban renewal, house building and house improvements.

£3,090 for first edition of 'Ulysses'

Maggs, the antiquarian book dealers, celebrated the centenary of James Joyce's birth by paying £3,090 (estimate £1,800) for a first edition of *Ulysses* at Phillips yesterday (Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent, writes).

The copy sold yesterday was one of the 100 first editions signed by Joyce, published by Shakespeare and Company in Paris in 1922.

At Sotheby's Old Master drawings were keenly competed for leaving only 7 per cent of the sale unsold. An album of 40 sixteenth century architectural drawings on vellum secured the top price at £19,800 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) paid by a Continental collector. They are the work of Jacques Androuet du Cerceau the Elder, the most prolific draughtsman and popularizer of architecture and decoration in Renaissance France.

Other notable prices included the £19,250 (estimate £17,000) paid by Tunick for a brush drawing of "St. Mari" by Castiglione and the £18,700 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) paid by Artemis for two views of figures among classical ruins by Pannini.

Sotheby's of Chester had an unusual offering of carved and painted figures of Highlanders of the type popularly used to advertise eighteenth century tobaccoists' shops.

An early nineteenth century Highlander carries a snuff mill on a pole to a height of 35½ inches sold for £2,090 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500) to a Canadian collector. The same collector spent £2,035 (estimate £700 to £900) on a 28½ inch figure in a tam of shanties of similar date and £1,705 (estimate £800 to £1,200) on a 38 inch tobaccoist's figure of a Saracen or Turk.

The most notable eccentricities in Christie's sale of nineteenth century works of art were the French electroplated, gilt, silvered and enamelled busts of a Chinese man and woman. She made £15,120 and he made £10,800, compared to Christie's estimates of £8,000 to £10,000 each.

Man killed himself after police questioning

A company director who had been questioned about the alleged murder of his wife killed himself by jumping into the path of a lorry, an inquest jury decided yesterday.

Mr Terence Paul Rowan-Prust, aged 35, was arrested and questioned for three days last December about the death of his wife, Elizabeth, who fell on a bonfire in front of her son, aged two, on November 5, 1980.

Mr Arthur Marshall, deputy assistant coroner, told the inquest in Leeds that Mr Rowan-Prust was struck by the lorry on December 10, the day after he was bailed. He died three days later.

He said that Mr Rowan-Prust, of Invertees Avenue, Rawdon, Leeds, received a £63,000 insurance payout after his wife's death. Mr Stephen Bedford, a lorry driver, said in a statement after the accident that Mr Rowan-Prust "deliberately jumped in front of my vehicle".

Diary entries written by Mr Rowan-Prust were read to the jury. In one he wrote to his dead wife: "I do not know if I can live without you, my love. Will God forgive me if I kill myself to be with you?"

Mrs Pamela Brown, with whom Mr Rowan-Prust lived after his wife's death, said he had been "totally destroyed" by her loss and by subsequent police questioning.

Det Supt John Conboy said Mr Rowan-Prust was released so that further inquiries could be made and a report sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions. He said the investigation was brought about because of information supplied by a lawyer in Leeds. He agreed that Mr Rowan-Prust had adamantly protested his innocence.

The jury returned a verdict that Mr Rowan-Prust "threw himself into the path of an oncoming lorry whilst the balance of his mind was disturbed and that he killed himself".



Boys of Westminster School playing cricket while lobbyists stand outside Church House, where the Burnham Committee was discussing teachers' pay yesterday.

Prior's assembly plan to go to Cabinet

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The plan by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, for devolved government in Ulster passed another hurdle yesterday when ministers agreed that it should go to a meeting of the full Cabinet, possibly next week, for decision.

A short draft Bill and White Paper containing his proposals for setting up the assembly, to which powers would gradually be transferred under a system of "rolling devolution", were considered by the Cabinet's overseas and defence committee, chaired by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Various changes were suggested to Mr Prior by his colleagues, who included three former Ulster secretaries of state, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Mr Francis Pym and Mr William Whitelaw, although it is understood they were points of detail rather than principle.

Mr Prior, answering questions later in the Commons, was notably cautious about his plans, emphasising that no final decisions had been reached.

He is pressing hard, however, for legislation to be introduced in the present session, with elections to the assembly taking place in the autumn. If the Cabinet agrees to proceed, a statement is expected in the House before Easter.

The recently expressed opposition to the plans by the Official Unionists and the Social Democratic and Labour party did not surprise ministers and it was weighed heavily in their consideration yesterday.

But some senior ministers remain to be convinced of the desirability of proceeding with legislation now, fearing that another failed initiative will be deeply damaging to the Government.

Mr Prior, however, is heartened by the fact that the Ulster political parties have indicated their wish to take part in the elections. He told the Commons: "I hope that this could be the start of an assembly, if that is the decision which is reached by the Government."

The Bill presented to the Cabinet committee contained Mr Prior's proposal for the 70 per cent weighted majority under which the assembly would act and which would have to be reached before any proposals to devolve powers from Westminster could be passed. Its object is to ensure that the Roman Catholic minority would have a say in assembly decisions.

Mr Prior told MPs yesterday: "If any government in Northern Ireland is to be stable, it must recognise there are two communities and seek to involve both communities in some sense in any devolved assembly. Otherwise, I do not believe it would have the stability that is required."

Self-help centre

A centre for teaching unemployed teenagers how to set up their own businesses was launched in Liverpool yesterday. The Merseyside Centre for Employment will provide facilities for 500 young people and will cost an estimated £1m. a year to run.

Negligence judgment goes to Law Society

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

Mr Justice Michael Davies, awarding agreed damages of £5,250 yesterday to a woman who alleged professional negligence by her solicitor directed that a transcript of his remarks should be sent to the law society.

Mrs Lorna Liggins, of Main Road, Darnall, Sheffield, claimed negligence by Mr Patrick C. Crawley and Mr W. John Dean, trading as F. C. Crawley and Co at Bridge Street, Worksop, Nottinghamshire.

The judge said in the High Court in Sheffield: "I have never seen a clearer case of negligence by a solicitor, and I have seen a few in my time."

Mrs Liggins, an accident victim who employed Mr F. C. Crawley as her solicitor when seeking damages, had told the court that although she had been told that her claim was likely to be successful, the file was lost and could not be pursued because of the three-year time limit on such cases.

The defendants, represented by Mr J. Samuel, said that Mr Samuel said that Mr Crawley had been overworked and could not challenge the evidence. He could not, however, recall the negligence, which had never been in dispute.

The judge said: "He lost the file and misled her into thinking she was about to be paid substantial damages by the insurance company and fobbed her off until the three-year limit had expired."

Mr Justice Davies said: "Professional people should behave with a due sense of propriety and honour. The suggestion that she should go on with legal aid or borrow money to pursue [the original action] was not an honourable point for a professional man to make. It lies ill in the mouth of a solicitor who has lost the file to say she would not have succeeded if she had pursued the claim. Why should she dance to the tune of the solicitor's insurers?"

Giving judgment, the judge said that it would have been an honourable course for her original solicitor and those who represented the solicitor were in the same category, to have sent an open letter admitting negligence. But not until Mr Melville Williams, QC, for the plaintiff, had opened the case, or thereafter, had negligence been admitted.

He added: "The Law Society are trustees for money paid by solicitors for insurance, and solicitors are officers of the court and it is also their duty to behave fairly and honourably."

Mr Michael Napier, the solicitor now representing Mrs Liggins, said after the hearing: "This is a most important case for the legal profession on the subject of insurance for professional negligence and the handling of claims against solicitors."

Belvoir decision is setback for Coal Board

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Although the Department of Energy and the National Coal Board were putting a brave face on it last night, there is no doubt that the Belvoir decision will delay, and may jeopardise some parts of the board's plans to expand production of new and cheaper coal from modernised pits.

Development of the North-east Leicestershire coalfield has always been a central element of the board's strategy of bringing into production a new generation of more efficient pits designed to replace, and in some cases supplement, coal from high-cost fields.

The plan, which had the backing of the Department of Energy, was to follow development of the Vale of Belvoir with developments in areas such as Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Scotland and east Yorkshire.

Although considerable doubts about the need for all this new coal were raised during the public inquiry, yesterday's decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has certainly not killed off the plans as an outright rejection of the Belvoir proposals would probably have done, but it will make their implementation much slower.

The view at the department's headquarters in Millbank is that the coal board will be able to resubmit a revised and smaller plan for North-east Leicestershire fairly quickly. Officials hope that that may not involve a delay of much more than a year, although it is likely to take rather longer.

One of the board's main complaints has been the time it has taken for the Government to reach a decision, a delay that has not been helped by the clash between the environment and energy departments. The need for

the board and other parties to discuss alternative methods of disposing of waste from the pits will inevitably add to the cost of the Belvoir project, as well as delaying it further.

Although the proposed mine at Hosi, the biggest of the three which the board wanted to sink to develop the North-east Leicestershire field, has been rejected, that does not necessarily mean that the recoverable reserves from the field will be reduced, since it may be feasible to mine the coal from the other surface locations.

The plans envisaged producing 7.2 million tonnes a year from the field, and eventually recovering more than 500 million tonnes of coal of the 1,000 to 1,400 million tonnes of coal available.

One of the board's main arguments in favour of developing the Leicestershire fields was its cheapness compared with the cost of coal from traditional pits. Although cost figures have not yet been released, the board estimated that productivity would be over eight tonnes a manshift compared with an average of two and a half tonnes per manshift at the board's existing fields.

Opponents of the plans concentrated more on attacking the need for the coal that Belvoir is intended to produce in the 1990s. The board's forecast that demand would probably reach 170 million tonnes by the year 2,000, over 40 million tonnes a year more than it now produces — has been made to look very optimistic with the recession and the fall in demand for all energy in the past two years. The board is producing about 10 million tonnes a year more than it can sell.

Mr Smith, aged 56, a former police officer who claims his daughter, Miss Helen Smith, was murdered, was attending a judicial review of his plea for an inquest after a decision last August by Mr Philip Gill, the West Yorkshire coroner, that he case did not fall within the jurisdiction of an English inquest.

Mr Smith's walk-out came after an exchange between Mr Stephen Sedley, his counsel, who submitted that the presence of Miss Smith's body within Mr Gill's area was the foundation of his jurisdiction, and the two judges Mr Justice Forbes and Lord Justice Ormrod.

Mr Sedley earlier told the court that Mr Gill had twice before held inquests into Britons who had died abroad, and that although there might be practical difficulties which may have a bearing on the verdict they should have no effect on the jurisdiction to hold an inquest.

Science report

Interferon helps in hepatitis treatment

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Acute cases of infectious hepatitis have been treated successfully in uncontrolled trials using one of the family of interferon compounds. The results are reported by Dr Stanley Levin and Dr Talia Hahn, of the Kaplan Hospital at Rehovot, Israel, in *The Lancet*, and they suggest that interferon should be given a large scale trial as an early treatment for severe viral hepatitis.

The treatment was given to six patients who failed to respond to any other form of therapy, but who were also shown by biochemical tests not to be producing interferon naturally because of the infection.

The mechanism by which the body produces this substance is activated only when the body is attacked by a virus. The first healthy cells invaded by a virus try to fend off the infection before being destroyed, and as a result generate interferon for this purpose they also send a biochemical early warning message to neighbouring cells to start producing interferon.

Further research at the National Institute for Health at Bethesda, in the United States, and at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine discovered that occasionally the defence mechanism in some individuals does not spring into action, even though it has no apparent defect.

Analyses of patients' blood at the Kaplan Hospital indicated those conditions. The treatment, Dr Levin and Dr Hahn prescribed was intended to activate the natural interferon production system. The stimulation was effective in five of the six patients, and three made rapid and uncomplicated recoveries from a very advanced stage illness. Source: *Lancet* No. 8272, March, 1982.

CIGARETTE SALES PLAN ANGERS ASH

By A Staff Reporter

The anti-smoking pressure group, Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) is to make an urgent complaint to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, about what it calls the tobacco industry's incredible irresponsibility.

The move comes after publication in *The Times* on Wednesday of details of a marketing campaign prepared for a leading cigarette company which discussed ways of encouraging young people to smoke. The information was contained in an unpublished section of a United States report drawn up by the Federal Trade Commission. In it a marketing company tells Brown and Williamson, a subsidiary of the British firm, British American Tobacco Industries, to present cigarettes to young people as part of "the illicit pleasure category" relating it to "pot", alcohol and sex and to avoid mentioning health.

Mr David Simpson, director of ASH, said: "We must demonstrate to Mr Fowler how the tobacco industry wants to sell cigarettes above all other considerations."

GLC 'never thought of pruning'

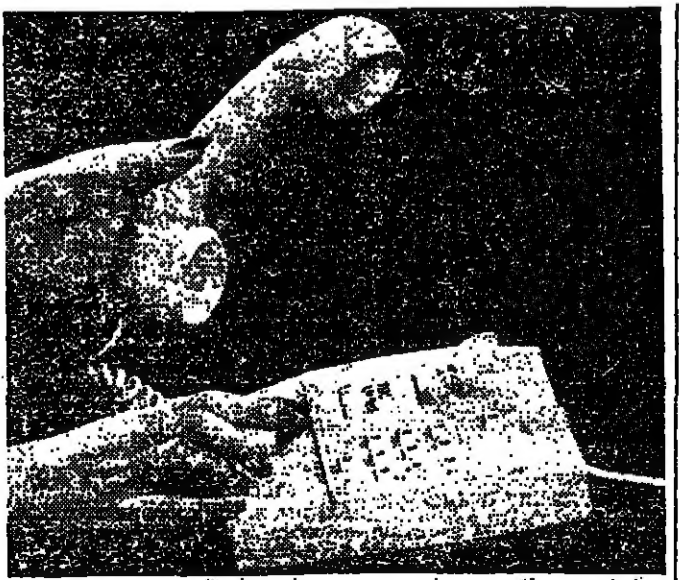
By Donald Walker

The Greater London Council never considered cutting its spending as an alternative to imposing a heavy burden on ratepayers, the Divisional Court was told yesterday when the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea asked the court for the GLC's rates precept for 1982-83 to be ruled illegal.

Mr Anthony Scrivenor, QC, for the borough, told Mr Justice McNeill that the GLC's rates had been calculated to include £30m to cover any shortfall in its government grant. But it needed that reserve only because it had refused throughout the proceedings to consider spending reductions.

Kensington's case is that the GLC's 1982-83 budget contains £34.6m of illegal and unreasonable spending. If it is upheld, the finance of the council government will be thrown into chaos for the second time in five months. The hearing continues today.

Overseas selling prices
Australia \$2.25, Bahrain \$2.40, Belgium \$2.10, Canada \$2.50, Ceylon \$2.30, Denmark \$2.40, France \$2.30, Germany \$2.40, Greece \$2.30, Hong Kong \$2.40, India \$2.30, Italy \$2.40, Japan \$2.50, Korea \$2.40, Kuwait \$2.30, Lebanon \$2.40, Libya \$2.30, Luxembourg \$2.40, Malaysia \$2.30, Mexico \$2.40, Morocco \$2.30, New Zealand \$2.40, Norway \$2.30, Pakistan \$2.40, Portugal \$2.30, Saudi Arabia \$2.40, Singapore \$2.30, South Africa \$2.40, Spain \$2.30, Sweden \$2.40, Switzerland \$2.30, Taiwan \$2.40, Thailand \$2.30, Turkey \$2.40, USA \$1.50, USSR \$2.30, Venezuela \$2.40.



Ringling the changes

British Telecom is to introduce this standard push-button telephone, no more expensive than a dial phone, in the autumn (Clive Cookson writes). The first year's supply, 1.2 million telephones, will be ordered from three British manufacturers, GEC Plessey and TMC (Philip's telecommunications subsidiary). Each company will receive a £8m contract to make 400,000 telephones, known until now by their codename DXT (inexpensive telephone). They are likely to be presented to consumers as the Konsort.

Father of Helen Smith in courtroom protest

By Michael Horsnell

An attempt by Mr Ronald Smith to force an inquest into the death of his daughter, the British nurse who died during an illegal drinking party in Saudi Arabia three years ago, ended in uproar yesterday when he stormed out of the High Court claiming that the hearing had been "prejudged".

Mr Smith, aged 56, a former police officer who claims his daughter, Miss Helen Smith, was murdered, was attending a judicial review of his plea for an inquest after a decision last August by Mr Philip Gill, the West Yorkshire coroner, that he case did not fall within the jurisdiction of an English inquest.

Mr Smith's walk-out came after an exchange between Mr Stephen Sedley, his counsel, who submitted that the presence of Miss Smith's body within Mr Gill's area was the foundation of his jurisdiction, and the two judges Mr Justice Forbes and Lord Justice Ormrod.

Mr Sedley earlier told the court that Mr Gill had twice before held inquests into Britons who had died abroad, and that although there might be practical difficulties which may have a bearing on the verdict they should have no effect on the jurisdiction to hold an inquest.

Disabled get tax refund

By Our Staff Reporter

The replacement made automatically cases. The Inland Revenue is already paying tax to disabled people who have been in receipt of a tax credit for years before the replacement.

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PROBATION KILLING

Walter Hinton, his nagging wife, from Nottingham, placed on probation yesterday. Mr Justice Hinton, aged 30, probation board work, show that shy, gentle person to great pains not others. For very many years, he had been married, hoping to improve. "I am a point."

Hinton, of Dalling, daughter of his, aged 51, in September, his plea of no murder was accepted.

Mr Percy Griev was prosecuted, during the marriage, he struggled his wife of a day during which suffered persistent

Science report

Interferon helps in hepatitis treatment

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Interferon has been found to be effective in the treatment of hepatitis B virus infection. The results of a trial using one of the drugs, reported by Dr Stanley Kaplan and Dr Talia Hahn, of the Kaplan Hospital at Tel Aviv, in Israel, in The Lancet, suggest that interferon should be used in a large scale trial as early treatment for viral hepatitis.

The treatment was given to patients who had been infected with the virus for more than six months, but who were not yet showing biochemical evidence of the infection. The mechanism by which the body produces interferon is activated only when the body is attacked by a virus. The first cells invaded by a virus try to fend off the infection before being destroyed, and as they are dying, they release interferon. This substance has a chemical effect on neighbouring cells, stimulating them to produce interferon.

Interferon is a natural substance which stimulates the production of interferon in the body. It is a protein which is made up of amino acids and is found in the blood of patients with hepatitis B virus infection. The treatment was given to patients who had been infected with the virus for more than six months, but who were not yet showing biochemical evidence of the infection.

Leeds prison conditions 'are deplorable'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Chief Inspector of Prisons has described conditions in Leeds Prison as deplorable. A report published yesterday expresses "extreme disquiet" over crowding in the prison, which is said to be as bad as the inspection team had ever observed.

"Life is a daily struggle for survival as the numbers are juggled in an endeavour to make room for the fresh influx which the evening will bring," the chief inspector's report says.

"Leeds has been variously described as a human warehouse, a great penal transit camp, and the 'Clapham Junction of the North', all these descriptions are accurate."

There are not enough sanitary recesses on each wing, the bath-house could provide only 16 baths and showers for 1,200 men, the water supply failed almost daily because the storage tanks could no longer meet the demand; the drains became clogged; the visiting facilities were hopelessly congested; and the hospital was inappropriately sited. The report adds that more than 300 men could not be found employment and spent their days in idleness in overcrowded cells.

Even when improvements have been made, the remaining facilities would be so inadequate that the population should be reduced. There were still some inmates in the prison hospital who would be more appropriately accommodated in local mental hospitals.

Through no fault of local management, inmates of the prison were living, and staff were working, in conditions degrading to both. But the high morale and rapport between staff and prisoners was said to be impressive.

The report says: "The prison is a humane, efficient conveyor belt, but we consider it highly undesirable that a prison should have to function like a production line."

The number of prisoners aged under 21 was growing and was estimated to be three times as high as on April, 1980. The report says the quality of the unconvicted prisoners was worse than for the convicted.

On the first day of the inspection, the total population was 1,193, instead of the 612 Leeds prison was supposed to hold. The staff were not "entirely successful" in moving the entire prison population once a week through the bath-house on "a dirty and primitive basement area".

A new hospital should be provided, the report says, while the inspection team

Whale hunt ban on Japan avoided

From Nicholas Timmins Brighton

The conservationist countries in the International Whaling Commission (IWC) yesterday backed off from any attempt to impose a ban on the hunting of sperm whales by Japan.

Instead, the commission, without taking a vote, deferred the question to its annual meeting in July. This is the first time that the conservation countries, which now have the majority necessary to impose their view on the whaling nations, have avoided putting the issue to the vote, and the decision may mark a watershed in the commission's affairs.

Fears that Japan would exercise its right to object to a ban and continue hunting whales lay partly behind the decision. But since last year's commission meeting there have also been objections from Japan and other whaling countries to a ban imposed on the use of the cold harpoon to kill smaller whales.

Some of the conservation countries now seem to fear that if they simply impose their views on the whaling nations, more objections will be lodged, the commission's decisions will become increasingly meaningless and the whole procedure will become unworkable.

Instead, they feel, progress may have to be made more through consensus than confrontation.

So far that seems to be a minority view among the conservation countries and confrontation tactics may return. But a significant indication of the change at sea came from The Netherlands, in the past a front-line conservation nation.

Mr Fer von der Assen, its commissioner, in his opening statement at the meeting in Brighton, appealed for the objection procedure to be used as little as possible.

The conservationist countries are hampered in their attempt to stop Japan taking 890 sperm whales off its coast by the fact that scientific evidence is far from clear on whether the hunt should cease.

The evidence shows that even if no whales are taken, certain sections of the whale population will shortly decline to the level where under the Commission's rule the stock should be protected.

In the mid-1950s, however, it will recover. The Japanese to take 890 whales a year until then would simply delay the recovery for a year or two.

Japan argues that taking 890 whales from a population which numbers, at the minimum, 200,000 adult whales will do no damage.



Lord Crawshaw, chairman of the Quorn Hunt, getting an enthusiastic welcome from a hound yesterday.

Protest over move to stop hunting

Hundreds of hunt followers and huntmen from Britain's premier hunts converged on Leicestershire County Hall yesterday in an attempt to stop a plan by Labour councillors to ban hunting on council-owned land in the county (Our Leicestershire Correspondent writes).

Huntmen and whippers-in from nine packs paraded in full livery before handing in a petition with 12,500 signatures to Conservative county councillors.

The Labour councillors' proposal to ban hunting on 10,000 acres comes just weeks after the Co-operative Wholesale Society banned hunting on 4,500 acres of its land in Leicestershire.

The matter will be debated by the council on Wednesday. Taking part in the protest were the Leicestershire Alliance of Hunts, made up of the Quorn, Fernie, Belvoir, Cottingham, Atherton and Pynchley for hounds, together with the Oakley Foot Beagles, North Warwickshire

Beagles and Westerby Bassett Hounds.

The proposal was put forward by Mr Charles Wrigley, a councillor, and a Loughborough University lecturer, who believes fox-hunting is "a cruel form of entertainment disguised as pest control".

Major Charles Humfrey, Secretary of the Quorn Hunt, added: "If this proposal should go through, fishing and shooting would be the next to go."

Tories oppose immigration rule

By Lucy Hodges

Six Conservative MPs objected to the Government's immigration rule which prevents British women who are not born here or who do not have a parent born here from bringing their foreign husbands or fiancés to Britain.

They tabled an early-day motion in which they said they believed that the rule breached the European Convention on Human Rights.

The other MPs were Mr John Wilkinson, MP for Hillingdon, Ruislip-Norwood and chairman of the Anglo-Asian Conservative Association, Mr Robert Elicks, (Bodmin), Mr David Knox, (Leek), Mr Stephen Dorrell, (Loughborough), and Mr John Watson, (Skipton).

The Home Office is reviewing the immigration rules after the passing of the Nationality Act, and the MPs hope for a change in that review. It is thought the Government may change the rule because of the strong possibility that the European Commission will find against it.

"I think it is directly contrary to the European Convention," he said. "I do not think the law and order party should go out of its way to break that convention."

Retirement at 63 could cost £1,600m

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Equalizing retirement age at 63 for men and women while introducing retiring pensions for those aged 60 and 63 could cost as much as £1,600m a year.

That is estimated in an unpublished note prepared by officials at the Department of Health and Social Security for the Commons Select Committee on Social Services.

The officials emphasize that many of their figures are more than "speculative guessimates", partly because there is no way of telling how many women would work on beyond the age of 60 or how many men would retire before reaching the age of 63. But they say the indications are that the continuing increase in net costs to public funds would be about £500m a year at present pension levels.

The figures are based on a new scheme combining the idea of "parties" pensions with flexible retirement, ideas that are under discussion in the select committee's study of the age of retirement.

The scheme assumes that the normal pension age would be 63 for men and women, but they could choose to retire between 60 and 63. Early retirees would be subject to an earnings rule that is more generous than the current one, which applies to people for the first five years after normal retirement age. Their pensions would also be reduced if they retired early, by 24 per cent at age 60, 16 per cent at age 61 and 8 per cent at age 62.

People retiring at age 63 would not face retirement tax on earnings rule and the present system of increments to pensions for later retirees would be abolished.

If half the people eligible to retire between the ages of 60 and 63 did so, the net cost would be £1,600m a year. If only a quarter did so, the net cost would be £1,100m including savings of £250m a year from the higher pension age for women.

But there would be a further £500m to £1,000m added each year to net costs because of the numbers opting to retire early on lower pensions, the ending of the earnings rule and the abolition of increments to pensions. It would take about 30 years for these costs to reach a break-even point, but the heavy early costs of paying lower pensions to men and women between the ages of 60 and 63 should break even after 10 years.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Big typhoid outbreak confirmed

Health officials confirmed yesterday that there had been a "large outbreak" of typhoid in Southampton. They said the disease was confined to one family group, and two food shops run by adult members of the group have been closed as a precaution.

Officials emphasized that there was no cause for alarm, as the disease was confined to children in the family. A woman in her late twenties, who has been confirmed as the carrier, and 15 children were in hospital yesterday.

Test have confirmed that five children remain in hospital, and the remainder are being treated in case they have.

The outbreak is one of the largest in recent times, but Dr John Dawe, the district community physician, said that was because the family group of four Asian families living in two houses, was so large.

Vicar bailed in wounding case

The Rev William Cecil Healey, vicar of St Anthony's church, Sanderstead, Surrey, who is accused of unlawfully and maliciously wounding one of his parishioners, Mr Albert John Menden, aged 56, at his home in Ansley Close, Sanderstead, on January 30, could not appear for him.

Mr Healey, aged 42, was accused of maliciously wounding Mr Menden, who was taken to hospital with a head injury, on January 30, at his home in Ansley Close, Sanderstead, on January 30.

Six students die in car crash

Six male overseas students died when their car crashed in the grounds of a college near Grantham, Lincolnshire, yesterday. Their car hit a fence, brick wall and a gatepost on the mile-long private drive leading to Harlaxton Manor, a British campus of the University of Evansville Indiana in the United States.

Two of the victims were from Oman, two from Nigeria, one from Turkey and one from Libya.

New private hospital

BUFA has been given planning permission for a £4.5m hospital with 56 beds at Colney, near Norwich, in spite of protests that it would "cream off" National Health Service staff when a new NHS hospital was being opened at Gorleston, Norfolk.

Disabled to get tax refund

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Thousands of disabled people are to share a tax rebate of between £2m and £2.5m after a recent High Court decision that the tax paid on mobility allowance before 1979 was illegal. The money is to be repaid in spite of the fact that the legal move was made too late.

In a letter to Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer says he will allow the tax collected in the four years before 1979 to be repaid.

Repayments will be made automatically in most cases. The Inland Revenue is trying to identify people already paying tax on their mobility allowance in order to implement the Budget decision to exempt it from tax from next month.

That trail will not, however, identify those people no longer paying tax because their total income is too low. Disabled people who have not received a repayment by July 5 are being urged to claim back tax owing by the end of the year.

PROBATION FOR KILLING WIFE

Walter Hinton, who killed his nagging wife, walked free from Nottingham Crown Court yesterday. He was placed on probation for three years. Mr Justice Drake told Hinton, aged 57, an "electricity board worker: 'Reports show that you are a shy, gentle person who goes to great pains not to offend others. For very many years you tolerated an unhappy marriage, hating matters would improve. You were finally taken beyond breaking point.'

Hinton, of Dallimore Road, Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire, pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of his wife, Violet, aged 51, in September last year. His plea of not guilty to murder was accepted by the prosecution.

Mr Percy Grieve, QC, for the prosecution, said there had been constant bickering during the marriage. On September 1 Hinton had strangled his wife at the end of a day during which he had suffered persistent abuse.

The Ulster murders Another tragedy for a famous regiment

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Although yesterday's shooting brought the Army's first fatalities in Northern Ireland for six months, it was the third disaster in less than a year for the Royal Green Jackets, one of Britain's most famous regiments.

Four of its men were killed, with a driver from the Royal Corps of Transport, when their Saracen armoured troop carrier was blown up by a bomb in south Armagh last May. A fifth died in another incident two months later.

Yesterday's murders raised the number of men from the regiment who have been killed in Northern Ireland since 1969 to 28, two of them officers. It came, as has so often happened, when the 2nd Battalion was approaching the end of its four-and-a-half-month emergency tour of duty in Springfield Road and soldiers were looking forward to returning to their families based at Minden, West Germany.

For many riflemen it could well be their last tour in Ulster, where the number of troops is down to 10,550, about half the peak figure of 20,000 in 1972. Of the nine leading units serving there at any one time only three are now serving on short-term emergency tours.

The Royal Green Jackets regiment has existed in its present form since 1966 after an amalgamation of three historic units, the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade.

It is one of the Army's largest regiments with three battalions, which belong to recruiting and administrative purposes to the Light Division, and has its headquarters at Winchester, Hampshire.

In character, the regiment is unashamedly elitist, both socially and professionally. Socially, its officers' status is indicated by their eligibility to join the Cavalry and Guards Club. Intellectually, it likes to think that it has no equals among the Army's "elite" arms - its success in winning top jobs on the General Staff has certainly been remarkable.

General Sir Edwin Bramall, now Chief of the General Staff, has served in the regiment's "elite" arms, which is the regiment's ironic Army sobriquet.

Army officers have often been bitter in the past about any claims from either their own superiors or the RUC of a successful campaign against the IRA.

The number of soldiers who have so far died in Northern Ireland is now 348, and the number of injured is 3,422. The worst year for fatalities was 1972 when 103 were killed, followed by 1973, when the total was 58.

Private buses 'forced out'

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The first private operator in Britain to win the right to compete with a local authority on the same bus routes has ceased operation after 11 months.

Mr Keith Morris's company, CK Coaches, ran 18 buses in Cardiff. He claimed last night that the company had been forced off the road by unfair competition to his service by saturating the routes with extra buses and by subsidizing unrealistically low tenders for school and other transport.

"It is the ratepayers' money that caused us to stop. The council has been using the rates to give us extreme competition," he said.

Thirlmere's boat ban will remain

By Ronald Faux

The saga of Thirlmere, the Cumbrian lake that supplies Manchester with water, is about to come full circle.

The lake was turned into a reservoir in the 1880s against strong local opposition. Even the bishops of Manchester and Carlisle went on a "hunger strike" in protest of the arguments, and the chairman of the Manchester Waterworks Committee and a city alderman crawled one wet day past the windows of Dale Head Hall, to avoid being tackled by the squires on their way to the edge of the lake.

Manchester's industrial thirst was understood but many resented the intrusion and the flooding of the countryside. Since then, the North-West Water Authority has been criticized for isolating a fine stretch of the Lake District with "keep out" signs.

No one is allowed near the waterline, except water board staff who have been cleared as possible typhoid carriers, and nothing is allowed to float on the lake.

But with improved treatment processes and a new plant to be built near Bolton through which Thirlmere water will pass, the Lake District Planning Board has the chance of opening the lake and the surrounding forest to the public.

However, it seems that is not to be.

A subcommittee of the board has voted against allowing sailing craft on the reservoir and that decision is likely to be ratified at a full board meeting on Monday. Experience on other lakes has apparently bred such an aversion to boats that not even sailing boats without engines are to be allowed on the surface of Thirlmere.

A water board official said the treatment plant was not being built solely to open up Thirlmere as a recreation area but because it was appropriate for the source of water.

Newspaper to close

The two-year-old Evening Herald at Chelmsford, Essex, owned by Essex-Chronicle Series, Ltd, is to cease publication on April 16. The management said yesterday that job losses would number fewer than 60.

How we can help your son up the ladder.

If your boy is between 15½ and 16½ during the first seven months of next year and he can get through our medical and interview he might win a two-year scholarship worth up to £1410 p.a. We award up to 90 of these each year.

If he gets one and then at least two A Levels he won't have to pass any further exams to get into Sandhurst.

Or you can apply for a place at Welbeck, the Army's own sixth-form college, which provides an education for boys aiming at a commission in a technical corps.

To qualify, he must be well up to GCE or SCE O Level standard in English Language, Maths, Physics and two other subjects, preferably including Chemistry.

At the time of joining, in January or September, your son must be aged between 16 years and 17 years 6 months.

He must pass a medical exam and a selection board. If he succeeds in getting satisfactory A Level passes at Welbeck it will earn him a place at Sandhurst.

If he's about to leave school and he doesn't have a place at university.

If he's 18 and got at least 5 O Levels including English Language he can apply for a Short Service Commission - 3 years active service and 5 on the reserve.

He'll have to pass our selection board which involves physical, written and oral tests of character, education and ability.

Then he's off to Sandhurst for a seven-month course on an Officer cadet's pay. After which he'll get his pip and join his regiment.

On the other hand, if he's got at least 2 A Levels and 3 O Levels which must include English Language, Mathematics and a science or a foreign language, he could go for a Regular Commission. In which case he'll do a further six months at Sandhurst. A Regular Commission can be for any length of service up to the age of 55.

He might like the idea of spending a few months in the ranks to broaden his outlook and to learn to take orders before going on to give them. In which case he should apply for an O Type engagement.

If he has been offered a place at university.

If your son has a place at a university promised to him and he can pass our 3-day

selection board at Westbury, we may give him a Cadetship and pay him a salary of £4201, rising to £5201 plus all his fees while he's at university. He'll go on a 3-week course at Sandhurst in September before he goes up to university, and he'll spend a few weeks of his summer vacations with a regiment or corps.

After he graduates we'll give him an 28-week course at Sandhurst. And we'll give him antedated seniority.

In return for all this we'll expect him to give the Army a minimum of five years service - which for many people is even more of an education than university.

An alternative to the building site.

If your son is eighteen and has secured a place at university we may have a job for him before he goes up.

If he can pass the medical examination and our three-day selection board at Sandhurst we may commission him as a 2nd Lieutenant for between four and eighteen months. The first three weeks will be at Sandhurst and the rest with a regiment.

It's a great way to get a taste of Army life without any further commitment. We call it the Short Service Limited Commission.

If he doesn't intend to go to university we may change his mind.

Every year up to 130 young Officers go to university. Some go immediately after their training at Sandhurst. Others serve a couple of years with their regiment first.

Up to 90 go to the Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham to read for engineering degrees. 20 can go to Cambridge to read science. Another 24 can go to other universities to study for arts degrees.

And if your son hasn't got the exams needed for university we can offer him a pre-university study course to help him get them.

If he's at university and you're feeling the pinch.

If your son can meet the physical requirements and pass the selection board he can get a Bursary worth £290 p.a. to supplement his LEA Grant.

He'll remain a civilian while he's at university. When he graduates he'll go to Sandhurst and then complete a minimum of three years service.

He can apply for a Bursary regardless of whether he's started his university course or is about to start it.

If he has graduated or is about to graduate.

Assuming your son can pass the selection board, he can apply for either a Short Service Commission or a Regular Commission.

As a graduate he'll be commissioned immediately and go to Sandhurst for a 20-week course. Then he'll join his regiment.

We'll give him antedated seniority. This means that most of his time at university will be considered as service in the Army and will count towards promotion.

As a young officer he may have some opportunities for post-graduate studies of one kind or another.

If he shows signs of being interested.

Long winded though this advertisement has been, we've said nothing about the different jobs we offer. Or pay. Or promotion. Or the immense variety of tasks within the Army.

We would be delighted to expand on all these topics and to discuss the ways in which we may be able to meet your son's needs.

All he has to do is drop us a line and tell us about his current situation and his immediate plans. We'll take it from there.

Tell him to write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Dept. B9, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA. He should state date of birth, educational qualifications and a summary of his life in general so far.

Army Officer

New stop and search powers for police

LAW AND ORDER

New police powers to fight crime were announced by Mr. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, in the Commons debate on law and order.

He said there was a case to extend police powers, particularly by rationalising existing powers to stop and search for stolen goods and by introducing powers to stop and search people for offensive weapons and to search premises for evidence in difficult cases.

Mr. Whitelaw said he intended to bring forward proposals for legislation on these lines. He would also take the earliest suitable opportunity to bring forward proposals for legislation on these lines.

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effective policing became the

relationship that should be reestablished between the police and the public would not come about until there had been general acceptance of the need to 'police back among the public'.

The number of the police forces had been reduced 15 years ago from 123 to 41 areas. Fewer forces had made the police more cost effective but more remote.

The second and more radical which needed to come about was the establishment of police committees in the provinces and in London made up of elected members and women who were representative of the opinions of the people who police served and who were responsible for the overall policies of the police in their areas.

He did not want those police committees to have responsibility for day-to-day operational matters, nor to have the slightest influence on prosecution policy which should be in the hands of a national prosecution service.

There were some decisions which ought not to be taken by a police committee, but he was anxious to see a police committee able to justify his decision to no one.

Fundamental decisions about equipping a force with anti-riot gear, which were likely to affect the lives of people in an entire police area, should not be made by one man alone, no matter how senior or experienced.

An elected police authority responsible to and dependent on the local community would be a major influence in preserving policing by consent and bringing the police back into the streets.

He encouraged the right attitude to policing the inner cities. The relationship he sought already existed in some of the low key role maintained by the police had stopped riots such as had occurred in London and Liverpool.

He feared the Home Secretary was being misled into action which would alienate the police from the public in a way that would prevent the prevention of crime and the conviction of criminals much more difficult.

A massive campaign was being mounted to convince the Home Secretary that all that was needed was tougher police powers and more stringent punishment.

The Opposition would not support the introduction of powers of the sort recommended by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure to extend powers to stop and search, compulsory fingerprinting of children, holding suspects in custody, and so on.

That could only result in the deterioration of the relationship between the police and public and a consequent increase, not reduction, in crime.

On reflection the Home Secretary would surely understand the damage the gratuitous publicising of crime figures had done. How would it appear when MPs tried to assure the black British ethnic minorities and Asian families that the police in most cases were on their side?

Confidence must have been undermined by that single action. Mr. Whitelaw, said the Government must be seen to be serious about crime. The present law deterred those who within the past 10 years had served sentences of three months or more.

It is our view (said) that the area of disqualification must be

come out. Therefore, the less said about these things the better. We can rejoice privately when we think we are doing a bit better, but we must not allow ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of security.

Mr. Prior: Everything possible will be done to bring murderers to justice. Today's events are a timely reminder of the present position and the need for vigilance, and that violence is never far removed from the Northern Ireland scene.

I would like to express on behalf of the whole House the feelings we have today for the families of those who have been killed, as well as the families of all those who serve in Northern Ireland in the interest of peace.

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operational techniques to over-

come the methods of the most highly organized criminals operating at national and international level.

In relation to terrorism, public order, highly organized crime and the most serious crimes there was a record of action and success of which the police could be proud and the public reassured.

The recent decision by the Metropolitan Police Commissioner to publish figures on the racial appearance of people involved in street robbery had been criticized on the grounds of the harm that these figures might do to race relations. He disagreed. (Conservative cheers.)

It was better for such problems to be discussed in terms of the facts rather than rumors. (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

Some 900 officers had already been returned to beat duty in addition to those already deployed and the Commissioner had further plans for another 300 men to be put back on the beat.

In tackling local crime, prevention was crucial. This had been undervalued by many householders and businesses. It did not cost a lot to install improved door locks and burglar alarms.

A realistic strategy against crime must recognize that it was a problem for all the community and could not be left to the determined efforts of the police alone.

He had a duty to ensure that the police were provided with the legal powers they needed to discharge the heavy and difficult responsibilities placed on them. These powers must be accompanied by due safeguards for the citizen.

He accepted the case put by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure for some extension of police powers, in particular by the extension of powers to stop and search for stolen goods and by introducing powers to stop and search people for offensive weapons and to search premises for evidence in difficult cases.

He would bring forward proposals for legislation on these lines.

Amid the focus on crime in recent weeks there had been calls for institutional changes, some of them pointing in contrary directions. While the Opposition supported Lord Scarman's report they appeared to sidestep the principle recommendation that the Home Secretary should remain the police authority for the metropolis.

He did not believe it would be responsible to set aside a major local and national responsibility of the Metropolitan Police to be accountable to a senior cabinet minister, nor to blur this clear line of important accountability to the House.

There had been sterile debate about hard and soft policing. The range of activities he had outlined in improving effectiveness of the police had achieved, and the complex problems they faced could not be summed up in these terms. The debate was irrelevant and misleading.

The effectiveness of the police depended upon and was inseparable from the effectiveness of the criminal justice system as a whole. MPs needed to concern themselves also with the working of the courts and services which dealt with convicted offenders.

Much anxiety had been expressed, justifiably, on the integrity of the jury system and the effectiveness of the prison system. The present law deterred those who within the past 10 years had served sentences of three months or more.

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come out. Therefore, the less said about these things the better. We can rejoice privately when we think we are doing a bit better, but we must not allow ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of security.

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Whitelaw: Bill soon



Hattersley: Too remote

widened so as to include anyone convicted of an imprisonable offence during the past 10 years.

Juries should be representative of the law-abiding community and he intended to bring forward proposals on this line and to take the earliest suitable legislative opportunity.

Maximum penalties for particular offences should be fixed by Parliament. Within this maximum, an individual sentence was decided by the courts. The independent role of judges and magistrates in sentencing was vital to maintain public confidence in the criminal justice system. It would be a bad day if that power were ever to pass to politicians.

For serious offences, the existing law already provided maximum penalties higher than most people supposed. The most serious crimes of violence like manslaughter, rape, robbery with firearms, and so on, already carried maximum life sentences. Other offences like burglary, housebreaking, and so on, had a maximum of 14 years.

I know (said) courts are aware of the feeling of the House and the public at large that violent criminals should receive substantial terms of imprisonment.

The Government was providing the courts with realistic alternatives to detention centres or custody and enabling them to be more discriminating in their use of the law.

It was also strengthening their powers to bring home to parents, where necessary, their responsibility for their children's wrongdoing.

The Government was enabling a greater number of offenders to be dealt with outside prison by increasing the number of detention centres and giving extra resources to the probation service. But for those offenders who were sent to prison, necessary to send to prison, places must be provided.

This Government had substantially increased the resources available for the prison system, the prison building programme, and would produce 5,000 new places in the 1980s. The construction of eight new prisons was to start in the period 1981-85 and the Government was spending £50m this year, with more to come.

He was determined to ensure that there would be room for the police to do the stern person whom the judges and magistrates decide should go there and we shall continue to do what we can to help them.

MPs and the duty to scrutinize the working of Britain's institutions and public services, but he was determined to do so in a balanced and responsible way. It was their duty to avoid wild exaggeration and merely destructive criticism.

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Mr. John Morris (Aberavon, Lab) said it would be wrong to ignore social conditions. He was suggesting that unemployment was an excuse for crime. It was not, but it was a factor which could not be ignored and the Government did so at its peril.

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Mining must not spoil Vale

COAL INDUSTRY

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Employment, has rejected the National Coal Board's application to develop the Vale of Belvoir coalfield in Leicestershire. Announcing his decision in a statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Heseltine said his decision should not be taken as going against Government policy that the coal industry has an essential and increasing part to play in meeting the country's future needs for energy provided that it is competitive and based on efficient high productivity capacity. I accept that the board might wish to submit new planning applications setting out revised proposals to exploit this massive national resource.

However, before doing so, I consider that the board should re-examine how the coalfield can be worked to maximize environmental disturbance and how the colliery waste can be disposed of other than by local surface tipping. I recognize that this second point has ramifications going beyond the board's interests, and I shall therefore be writing shortly to those principally concerned with a view to inviting discussions on how the spoil disposal problem can best be overcome.

It is very important that these discussions should be pursued with vigour and brought to a conclusion as soon as possible. It is a matter for the board as to when new planning applications are submitted, and provided the major environmental objections can be overcome, I would not anticipate that the procedures for dealing with these would be unduly prolonged.

There is one other point to which I should like to refer. The board's proposals for development covering all of the coalfield would be a major environmental objection to the proposed spoil tips at Hosi and Salby.

I have carefully considered all of the issues in the inspector's report. I agree with the inspector that the board's proposals for tipping at Hosi and Salby are unacceptable. I am concerned about the impact on agriculture. I have suggested that the board should consider the possibility of other methods of spoil disposal should be further examined.

I have also concluded that the development of a mine complex at the proposed Hosi site is environmentally unacceptable. Mine buildings would dominate the scale of the landscape and would be alien to the Vale.

The inspector concluded that it was somewhat more likely than not that there will be a need to supplement indigenous deep mine capacity at about the time the Vale coalfield could be brought fully operational, but he also noted that the board's proposals for tipping at Hosi and Salby are unacceptable. I am concerned about the impact on agriculture. I have suggested that the board should consider the possibility of other methods of spoil disposal should be further examined.

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of the Vale of Belvoir coalfield as set out in the present planning application.

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What the voters said

New brooms, old wasteland

By Anthony Bevis and Jonathan Wills

When the voters of Partick West ward in Glasgow, Hillhead, last went to the polls in the 1980 district elections, they gave the Conservatives 45 per cent, Labour 34 per cent and the Liberals 5 per cent of their votes. Even so, the SDP Liberal Alliance was polling well in the ward yesterday morning, and there was strong evidence that old loyalties were dying.

One couple, both aged 70, had always voted Labour. The woman, who did not wish to be named, said: "We have done ever since we married, until today when we decided to vote for the SDP."

She had voted SDP: "I like what they stand for. They are middle of the road." Why had she turned against Labour? "They are too left. They are too communist. We have read all the brochures and that is what we decided."

"Yes, I've changed my vote too," Mrs Elizabeth Balkin said. "I have voted Labour since last time it was the Labour candidate - I can't remember his name. You see, Sir Tom Galbraith always held the vote here. He never did much. We need Jenkins and the alliance."

Mrs Ellen Easton was unimpressed: "I always vote the same, Labour." So does Mr James McInnes. Looking out over the industrial wasteland on the banks of the Clyde, he said: "Roy Jenkins was one of the ones that butchered the shipyards in this area."

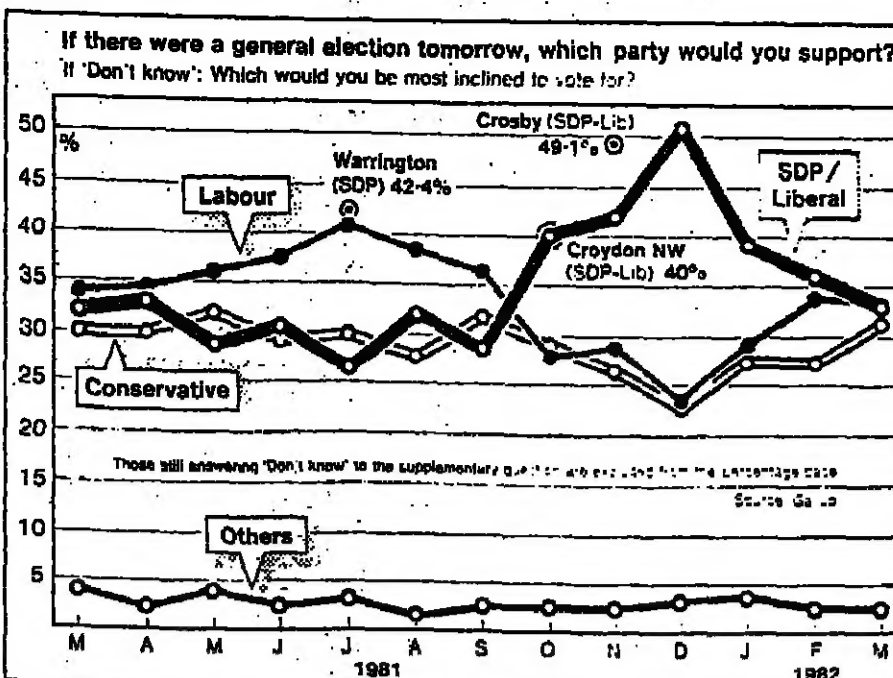
Mr Frank Moore used to be a "swing Labour voter" but this time he pondered long and hard. He is still Labour, but may think again next time.

Mr George McIntosh said: "I voted for Jenkins. It was Labour last time but I want to see if we can get something done in this country."

Mrs Agnes Easton, who said she had "changed a little" - another Jenkins convert. "I don't mind that Mr Jenkins is an outsider, he's a very clever man."

"I really thought that this was supposed to be private, you know," said the wife of Mr John Smith, a retired electrician. She then confessed that she had voted Tory again, but with mixed feelings. Another Mr John Smith, a retired electrician, said that he had switched from Conservative to the Alliance. Her husband, an architect, said he had voted Labour in the day, but said that he would be doing the same. Mrs Young said: "I

After one SDP year: the Alliance's progress with the voters



Now the party will choose its leader

By Ian Bradley

It is a strange coincidence that the result of the Glasgow, Hillhead by-election should be declared a year to the day since the launching of the Social Democratic Party.

The party's rapid rise in the aftermath of the spectacularly staged launch in London's Connaught Rooms surprised even the most ardent Social Democrats. Within 10 days it had 43,556 members and opinion polls showed the prospect of a SDP Liberal Alliance attracting the support of a third of the electorate.

Partnership between the two parties was agreed in principle in June. The following month at Warrington, in the SDP's first by-election contest, Mr Roy Jenkins achieved the considerable feat of taking 42 per cent of the vote and turning a marginal seat.

During the autumn the alliance went from strength to strength, with by-election victories first for Mr William Pitt in Croydon (October 22) and then for Mrs Shirley Williams in Crosby (November 26). The alliance's rating in opinion polls climbed from 29 per cent in September to 50.5 per cent at the end of the year.

The bubble burst, as it was inevitable it would, at the turn of the year. In the first three months of 1982 the alliance's rating in the polls has fallen regularly and it is now back at exactly the level

it was a year ago when the SDP was launched.

The reasons for this change in fortune are not difficult to find. The euphoria engendered by the creation of a new party dedicated to breaking the mould of British politics was bound to wear off. Indeed, the surprise is that it did not wear off earlier. The media, which had given the SDP extensive and generally enthusiastic coverage throughout 1981, turned their attentions elsewhere and toned down some of their early excitement.

The alliance also showed that it was not the shining, whiter than white party that many of its supporters supposed but just as capable of bickering and nastiness as Labour and the Conservatives. A much publicized outburst by Mr William Rodgers at the end of December about the distribution of seats between the SDP and the Liberals did much to tarnish the new

party's hitherto stainless image.

There have also been signs in the last few months of a slowing down in the alliance's performance rate in local government by-elections. At the last count, Liberals and the SDP were winning fewer than a quarter of the local seats they contested, compared with about two-thirds at the turn of the year.

With Hillhead behind it, the SDP will now concentrate on electing its first leader. The first stage in the process will be the distribution of ballot papers to all members in the next two weeks. They will be asked to vote on whether the leader should be elected by the party membership as a whole or by MPs alone. There will also be a compromise on offer involving election by the whole membership for the first leader who will take the party into the next general election, with election by MPs thereafter.

The results of the ballot should be known by the end of April and the SDP's first leader is expected to be chosen a fortnight after the new session of Parliament starts in November.

A survey of more than 5,500 SDP members taken last November for the London Weekend Television programme, *Weekend World*, found that 52 per cent would prefer Mr Jenkins as leader, 27 per cent Mrs Shirley Williams, 17 per cent Dr David Owen, and 1 per cent Mr William Rodgers.

For the alliance, the next by-election test will come at Beaconsfield, where Mr Paul Tyler, former Liberal MP for Bodmin, will carry the standard. No date has been fixed for the contest, but it is unlikely to predate the local government elections on May 6 at which the alliance will be trying to win control of several London boroughs and establish a sizeable presence in the big metropolitan districts.

VOTING CHANGE: by-elections since last general election (in brackets)

		% Lab.	% Con.	% Lib (for SDP-Lib)
Manchester Central	Sept 1979	70.7 (70.7)	12.0 (22.1)	14.1 (5.2)
Hertfordshire SW	Dec 1979	27.7 (27.7)	54.7 (45.9)	23.6 (16.2)
Southend E	Mar 1980	35.6 (29.1)	36.8 (56.1)	25.1 (13.1)
Warrington	July 1981	48.4 (61.7)	7.1 (28.6)	42.4 (8.0)
Croydon NW	Oct 1981	28.0 (40.1)	30.5 (49.4)	40.0 (10.5)
Crosby	Nov 1981	9.5 (25.4)	39.8 (56.9)	49.1 (15.2)
Glasgow C	June 1980	Lab 60.8 (72.5)	Con 8.8 (16.4)	SNP 26.3 (11.1)
Belfast S	Mar 1982	Off UU 39.05 (61.7)	Alliance 26.7 (25.1)	DUP 22.3 (-)

New steps towards making private records more public

By David Hewson

The Government announced tentative steps yesterday towards making the private records of past office more publicly available. The measures, which are a response to last year's report on official secrecy headed by Sir Duncan Wilson, a former Ambassador to Moscow and former of Corpus Christi College, will not satisfy those who have sought a full-blooded Freedom of Information Bill.

But the White Paper announced by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, does contain several new measures which are likely to interest academic and journalistic researchers who are fond of the Public Records Office.

The most striking is a relaxation of the rules issued in 1967 by Lord Gardiner, Lord Chancellor, which exempted the internal files of MI5 and MI6 from disclosure under the 30-year rule. In future, the blanket approval required

for such exemptions will be subject to more specific and frequent ministerial endorsement. Every blanket approval granted will be subject to reconsideration after not more than 20 years.

In addition, the Public Records Office will make available some information about the material which has been withheld. That will include brief details of the types of records covered, the period of the ban, and a note of the dates when the system for handling departmental information promulgated in the Public Records Act, 1958.

But yesterday's White Paper took the Wilson report to task for underestimating the cost of liberalizing the system of public disclosure, which Sir Duncan Wilson said was minimal. It also rejected his suggestion that valuable records had been destroyed because of inadequacies

Modern Public Records Stationery Office 8531, 12.65.



Yehudi Menuhin with Jin Li, aged 13, a violinist from China, who played with the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr Menuhin, at the Barbican Centre, London, yesterday.

Roy Jenkins: the toughened liberal aiming at No 10

By George Clark

With a notable career in Westminster and European politics already behind him, Roy Jenkins, at the age of 61, has surprised both friends and enemies with his determination to contest the two by-elections he has contested in the past eight months.

Here is no elitist sybarite, but a man offering an alternative, perhaps coalition, solution to the nation's difficulties, abhorring the usual confrontation between left and right. There is no lack of personal ambition, either, and if the electors and the Liberal Social Democratic Alliance create the opportunity, not now but at the next general election, for him to take over at 10 Downing Street, he gives the impression that he will be ready.

In the political spectrum, Mr Jenkins has always been a moderate, the advocate of tolerance, as seen in his lack of personal ambition, either, and if the electors and the Liberal Social Democratic Alliance create the opportunity, not now but at the next general election, for him to take over at 10 Downing Street, he gives the impression that he will be ready.

Mr Jenkins found in the 1970s that he was more and more out of sympathy with Labour's policies. A pro-Marketeer since 1955, in April, 1972, he resigned the deputy leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party when the Shadow Cabinet, in a move intended to unite opposing factions, decided to back the idea of holding a referendum on continuing EEC membership if Labour came to power in 1974.

In the 1974 general election he campaigned loyally in Labour's colours. Mr Wilson made him Home Secretary again, a posting that seemed to be a mark of disfavour.

In January, 1977, he was glad to take the chance of tackling European affairs from the top, as Commissioner for the Community. He admitted that he had not been able to change the Commission's popular image as a remote bureaucracy having little relevance to the lives of ordinary citizens.

"I learnt that you have to proceed by persuasion," he said. "It would be nice to think you could operate by generating a tide of public opinion which would sweep governments aside. But that is an illusion."

On his return, when Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Michael Foot attacked him for his promotion of the new party, Mr Jenkins said: "They are afraid, and rightly afraid, that many people in this country are fed up with the old politics and want an end to the mutual slanging match."

Care of the handicapped

Babies' rights to live backed

By David Nicholson-Lord

The withdrawal of food or medical treatment from severely handicapped babies rejected by their parents does not command majority support from the public, according to an opinion poll published yesterday. Care in a home or hospital is the most popular choice.

The poll, commissioned from MORI by the Human Rights Society, showed that 45 per cent favoured residential foster-parent care if the parents could not cope. Thirty-seven per cent thought it should be arranged for the baby to die. Another 13 per cent were undecided.

The results were released by the society as part of a campaign against a draft Bill being circulated to MPs which would lift the risk of prosecution from doctors stopping treatment of severely disabled newborn babies. The society said the draft was being sent out by Prospect, a group set up by

members of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society.

The draft Limitation of Treatment Bill would require the consent of parents and the certification by two doctors that the baby suffered severe mental and physical disability which was irreversible and so bad that no worthwhile quality of life would be enjoyed after treatment.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Conservative MP for Chelmsford and the Human Rights Society, welcomed the poll as showing widespread support for the protection of life. He described the finding that the strongest support, 53 per cent, for continuation of life came in the 15 to 24 age group as a good omen.

The poll, of more than 2,000 people, was conducted last month in the light of the acquittal of Dr Leonard Arthur, the Derby consultant, on charges of attempting to kill a baby suffering from Down's Syndrome.

Mr St John-Stevens said the law should be left as it was because it was impartial, unlike parents and doctors who were "animated by subjective judgement."

Two mothers of severely handicapped children also criticized the proposals. Mrs Margaret Anderson, aged 29, said her daughter was overwhelmingly handicapped at birth and she had been advised against corrective surgery. But at the age of two, in spite of suffering Edwards' syndrome, hydrocephalus, epilepsy and partial sight, she was now walking, talking in sentences, feeding herself and was soon to start at nursery school.

Dr Jennifer Gray, a Birmingham General Practitioner, said her daughter now aged almost four but denied surgery as a baby because of severe spina bifida, was a happy child with an IQ of 145.

Archaeology report

Riddle of the Chinese anchors may be solved

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

The great Chinese anchor mystery seems to have been solved. Adherents of long-distance prehistoric voyaging will be disappointed that one of their best cases so far is apparently baseless, while those archaeologists who seek to explain cultural development in terms of local change rather than sudden appearances of a *deus ex machina* will have a sigh of relief.

For several centuries academics have scouted the notion that Chinese voyagers visited North America around AD 500, as it happens, the period when civilization in Mexico was reaching its apogee. Occasional artefacts such as the carved mirror backs of Veracruz have been perceived as exhibiting Chinese influence, and no less august an institution than the American Museum of Natural History in New York displays a map on which those pre-Columbian transatlantic voyages are detailed.

The entire theory rested until recently on the single reference in the *History of the Liang Dynasty* (reigned AD 502-557) to the voyage of the monk Hui-shen to the kingdom of Fusang. The people and plants described were thought by some scholars to refer explicitly to the

west coast of the United States although as long ago as 1892, Gustaf Schlegel demonstrated that Fusang could be clearly identified with the island of Sakhalin, north of Japan.

The diffusionist school ignored Schlegel, however, and from arguing that nautical technology in the Han Dynasty and later could have made a voyage possible, its enthusiasts concluded that such contacts did occur. The recent discovery of curious stone "anchors" off the coast of southern California seemed for a while to support their claims.

Stone anchors, rocks bored to take a rope, are known from the Bronze Age onwards in the Mediterranean area; in 1973 a doughnut-shaped rock similar from the Mediterranean was found in the Pacific, and then in 1975 a size with at least twenty such stones was located just south of Los Angeles.

Dr G. William Clowley, at that time with the University of California at Los Angeles, gave an estimated date of five hundred to a thousand years to the pierced rocks on grounds of style.

And sent illustrations of the objects to Chinese experts for comment.

The noted maritime historian, Fang Zhongpu, responded in *China Reconstructions* in August 1980, that such stones were "known to have been used for thousands of years as anchors", and were sometimes referred to as "stone pillars" in texts. Dr Moriarty and Dr Larry Pieroni advanced their case in the *Anthropological Journal of Canada* in 1980, by citing other evidence of trans-Pacific contact, including the long-discredited theory of links between Japan and Ecuador in 3000 BC. They claimed the stones to be the Chinese immigrant community in the nineteenth century, many of whom came from the fishing region of the Pearl River delta, in southern China. As well as permanent coastal settlements in northern California, they had temporary camps on the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, on one of which a stone anchor has been found.

While Professor Frost admits that some of the stone objects found underwater do not seem to be anchors, he claims that "it seems most likely that all of the stones are associated with the nineteenth-century California fishing industry, either as anchors, moorings, or devices with the manipulation of reefs."

Source: *Archaeology*, Vol 35 No. 1, 22-28, 1982.

HESELTINE REJECTS MINE PLAN

From Our Correspondent

Ludlow

Preservationists who have fought for four years to prevent open-cast coal mining at a Hereford and Worcester beauty spot claimed victory yesterday after Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced his rejection of the latest appeal against refusal of planning permission.

After a public inquiry last year Mr Heseltine has said he is not prepared to permit Bell Drilling and Mining to mine the Teme Valley, near Tenbury Wells, because an area of great landscape value would be spoilt. It is the first time that the environment factor has been given as the principal reason for refusing to allow mining there.

The Teme Valley Preservation Society, formed by residents of six villages, believes the minister's decision will strengthen the hands of Hereford and Worcester County Council in resisting any moves to extract minerals in other unspoilt areas.

There have been three applications to mine in the Teme Valley in the past four years and two public inquiries. The preservation society has called for planning law changes to prevent companies resubmitting applications within a set period

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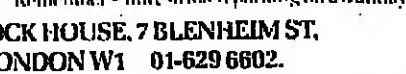
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Vale

ement is vital to meeting energy needs when the on which our own mining depends, has a large ore the end of this decade than 8,000 jobs in the mining industry will be lost. The exodus of pits in the West Midlands, Shropshire and Nottinghamshire is expected to replace nearly 4,000 of the jobs lost in the coal industry. The loss of these jobs will have a serious impact on the economy of the region, which has been hit hard by the closure of pits. The loss of jobs will also have a serious impact on the social life of the region, which has been hit hard by the closure of pits. The loss of jobs will also have a serious impact on the social life of the region, which has been hit hard by the closure of pits.

Resettlement: He should be before he challenges the employment of his children. This is a serious problem, and it is one that needs to be addressed. The loss of jobs will also have a serious impact on the social life of the region, which has been hit hard by the closure of pits. The loss of jobs will also have a serious impact on the social life of the region, which has been hit hard by the closure of pits.

Michael Latham (Liberal) said that the Government should be more open about the future of the coal industry. He said that the Government should be more open about the future of the coal industry. He said that the Government should be more open about the future of the coal industry. He said that the Government should be more open about the future of the coal industry.

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no work in the way of the mine. The mine is a vital part of the economy of the region, and it is one that needs to be addressed. The loss of jobs will also have a serious impact on the social life of the region, which has been hit hard by the closure of pits. The loss of jobs will also have a serious impact on the social life of the region, which has been hit hard by the closure of pits.

Mrs Thatcher said that the Government would be taking steps to ensure that the coal industry was able to continue to provide jobs for the people of the region. She said that the Government would be taking steps to ensure that the coal industry was able to continue to provide jobs for the people of the region. She said that the Government would be taking steps to ensure that the coal industry was able to continue to provide jobs for the people of the region.

Canada Bill

Canada Bill: The House of Commons has passed a bill to amend the Canada Act, 1982. The bill is part of a package of legislation that is intended to strengthen the relationship between the United Kingdom and Canada. The bill is part of a package of legislation that is intended to strengthen the relationship between the United Kingdom and Canada. The bill is part of a package of legislation that is intended to strengthen the relationship between the United Kingdom and Canada.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Zimbabwe road closed by curfew

Salisbury. — Police imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on a 45-mile stretch of a main road on Saturday night after an ambush in which two motorists were killed.

The curfew applies to the road from Balla Balla, 38 miles south-east of Bulawayo, to Gwanda in the south. Police said two freight company employees had been killed by unknown assailants when their car came under small arms fire.

The incident was the latest in a series of attacks on the road around Bulawayo. Police also announced that another arms hoard had been uncovered at Flibusi, near Balla Balla.

Test tube twins for Canada

Oakville, Ontario. — A high school English teacher, Mrs. Kit Runkin, gave birth to twin boys conceived by test-tube fertilization, the first such births in North America, the Trafalgar Memorial Hospital announced. One weighed 6lb 15oz, the other 6lb 4oz.

A boy and girl born last June in Australia were the first set of twins conceived by the British Steptoe-Edwards technique. Mr. Patrick Steptoe was present at the Canadian births.

Reagan says thank you

Mutual support: President Reagan giving a warm welcome to President Sandro Pertini at the start of his state visit.



Spectators on the White House lawn cheered as Mr. Reagan praised Italy's rescue of the Kidnapped Brigades. Generalissimo Pertini, he said, Italy appeared to be winning its fight against the Red Brigade.

Pretoria blamed over coup

New York. — A United Nations inquiry panel has concluded that the South African authorities were probably aware of the planned coup by mercenaries against the Seychelles, but acknowledged that there was not enough evidence to implicate clearly Pretoria in the action. (Our Correspondent writes).

In a 55-page report, supplemented by nine annexes, the panel, composed of representatives from Ireland, Panama, and Japan, said that given South Africa's tight rein over security matters, it was difficult to believe it had not been aware of the preparations being made for the attack.

Compromise at 'Le Monde'

Paris. — M. Andre Laurens, aged 48, the deputy head of the political department of Le Monde, has been recommended as the next editor-in-chief. He was on a short-list with M. Andre Fontaine, the present editor, and M. Bertrand Porot-Delpech, the literary editor, considered by a committee of seven "wise men" appointed by the staff.

M. Laurens appears as a compromise candidate, a man who can restore peace to an editorial staff deeply divided over the controversial candidature of M. Claude Julien, until recently the editor of Le Monde Diplomatique, who has all set to succeed M. Fauvet.

Bolivian bank workers strike

La Paz. — Bolivia's 10,000 bank workers have begun a 48-hour strike in protest about the military regime's economic policies. Union sources said a Government economic package in February, which had included a 76 per cent devaluation of the currency and food price increases, had sent up the cost of living.

All the country's airport controllers are on indefinite strike after the Air Force assumed control at terminals.

Paris axes two Concorde routes

Caracas. — Air France is axing its Concorde flights between Paris and South America because of high fuel costs and too few passengers. The last flights from Venezuela and Brazil to Paris will be on Saturday and Sunday respectively. The airline will maintain its 11 other weekly flights from Washington-New York-Paris, Mexico-New York-Paris and New York-Faris direct.

Salvador awaits bloody Sunday end to elections

From Paul Ellman, San Salvador, March 25

Troops and police filled the streets here today as El Salvador's military command girded itself for a guerrilla offensive designed to disrupt Sunday's crucial elections. Campaigning for the elections officially ended last night with a crescendo of abuse and vilification, most of it directed by the extreme right against the Christian Democratic Party, headed by President Duarte.

Señor Duarte, whose followers represent the centre ground in El Salvador's turbulent politics, was variously described as a "communist", "traitor" and "homosexual" in broadcasts which dominated radio and television stations throughout yesterday evening.

Most observers here expect the partners of the far right to capture more than half the vote on Sunday, thereby precipitating a new political crisis. Signs of increasing military activity in the north and east of El Salvador appeared to indicate that the threatened guerrilla offensive was beginning.

The guerrillas, operating under the umbrella of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Movement, have denounced the elections as a farce and promised to disrupt the poll.

In what was seen as a first step, guerrillas yesterday captured a small town in the province of Morazan, 120 miles north-east of San Salvador. Scattered firing was reported today around the provincial capital, San Francisco Gotera, which is crowded with refugees.

In San Salvador, troops were stationed in residential areas as a precaution against guerrilla attacks. Early today firing broke out around the headquarters of the election commission when a unit of the National Guard mistook a group of treasury police for guerrillas.

The Salvadoran military is considered capable of meeting the threat posed by the guerrillas, should the all-out

offensive they have promised materialize in the days before the elections.

The guerrillas, however, have already let it be known that the aim of the offensive would not be to seize control of the country. Rather the intention would be to create an atmosphere of chaos which would damage the credibility of the electoral process.

President Duarte, meanwhile, has rejected claims by the extreme right that the results of Sunday's vote has been rigged in advance. He said that the armed forces, the election commission and foreign observers, including two from Britain, would ensure a free and fair vote.

Amsterdam. The bodies of four Dutch soldiers killed in El Salvador last week arrived here today and autopsies were being performed on them at once, a Dutch Justice Ministry spokesman said (Reuters reports).

He said a pathologist's report would be sent to the Dutch Government, which is compiling a report on the deaths of the four members of a television news crew.

The Dutch Ambassador to Mexico has visited El Salvador and completed an investigation into the killings on March 17.

Guatemala City. The three losing candidates in this month's Guatemalan presidential election sought out last night in favour of the bloodless military coup which ousted the Government of General Lucas Garcia on Tuesday (AFP reports).

All three, ranging from right-of-centre to far right, had earlier maintained that the March 7 elections were rigged.

At the same time, a crowd of thousands assembled in a park in front of the presidential palace to cheer the "young officers' coup".

High-level contacts to reduce the tension

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 25

The foreign ministers of three Central American states — El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica — held talks with President Reagan and Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, today to discuss the latest developments in the troubled region.

Among the subjects which the ministers were to review were the coup in Guatemala, the forthcoming elections in El Salvador, the Hondurans call for arms reductions in Central America and Mr. Reagan's recently announced Caribbean basin plan.

Washington is moving towards fresh negotiations aimed at reducing tension in the area. Senior American and Nicaraguan officials are expected to hold talks soon after the El Salvador elections are over to consider ways of resolving the numerous differences between Washington and the left-wing Sandinista Government in Managua.

There have also been reports that General Vernon Walters, an American envoy, has either just been on a secret visit to Cuba or is about to make such a journey. The State Department has refused to comment on these reports.

The three ministers taking part in today's meeting were Señor Chavez Mena of El Salvador, Señor Bernd Niehaus of Costa Rica, and Señor Edgardo Paz Barrica of Honduras. Last January, their counterparts formed the Central American Democratic Community, an American-backed group that aims to promote democracy in the region.

Honduras and Costa Rica have held general elections within the past three months and have been watching with interest — and some considerable anxiety — El Salvador's attempts to hold an election in the midst of a rapidly spreading conflict between government forces and left-wing guerrillas.

They are concerned that the military coup in Guatemala, which took place only two weeks after elections had been held in that country, will undermine attempts to replace Central American dictatorships by democratically-elected governments.

They also fear that Sunday's elections in El Salvador will not resolve that country's conflict.

Washington was expected to reaffirm its support for the democratic process in Central America at today's meetings. American officials were also expected to outline what they hope to achieve by holding further talks with Nicaragua and, possibly, Cuba as well, both of which are backing the left-wing insurgents operating in the region.

America has welcomed the Honduran proposal made earlier this week for a reduction of weapons and troop levels in Central America "to levels strictly necessary for defence, territorial integrity and public order."

Mr. Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, today reiterated his warning of the crisis which had hit the Community through the pursuit of national interests and lack of decision in the Council of Ministers.

He told the European Parliament on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome: "Too often decisions are never taken because we have these endless discussions. This means that the Community spirit has become perverted and has changed the role which is played by the actors. They are refusing to compromise and it is the force of national interests, national obstinacy, which is given primacy."

Without naming Britain, Mr. Thorn observed that Margaret Thatcher and her Government in mind when he added: "Prizes are being given to those who show a negative attitude."

Nothing illustrated better the unwieldy functioning of the Community than the attempt to get agreement on the mandate of May 30, 1980, respectively. The airline will maintain its 11 other weekly flights from Washington-New York-Paris, Mexico-New York-Paris and New York-Faris direct.

Crisis for Israel



Keeping in touch: Mr. Bassam Shaka, the unelected Mayor of Nablus.

PLO split over Gaza killing

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, March 25

In a statement which caused both disbelief and dissonance within the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — a pro-Moscow PLO guerrilla movement — claimed responsibility today for the fatal grenade attack on Israeli troops in Gaza.

Complete with references to their "heroic guerrillas", the DFLP stated baldly that one of its members had killed the Israeli soldier and wounded his colleagues. The communique, printed in Arabic and distributed in Beirut, was — to put it mildly — an extremely serious development.

Few Palestinians in Beirut believe that the DFLP is capable of carrying out an attack in Gaza, although its members have in the past staged cross-border raids into Israel from southern Lebanon. "Those people in the DFLP", one angry PLO official said tonight, "would claim that they landed a man on the moon and distributed it in Arabic and distributed in Beirut, was — to put it mildly — an extremely serious development."

But this afternoon's statement, however meretricious, was the first claim of Palestinian responsibility for an attack against Israel since last July's ceasefire between Palestinians and Israelis. If the Israelis are looking for evidence that the PLO is behind the violence in the occupied West Bank, they

can now assert that they have the proof.

Throughout the Arab world today, there were protests, demonstrations and sympathy strikes on behalf of the West Bank Palestinians. In Beirut, automatic gunfire could be heard around the Palestinians' camps as shopkeepers in the west of the city observed a token — though not unanimous — strike. Mr. Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, attended a special meeting of his executive committee, when the session was rudely interrupted by the news of the DFLP's claim.

Officially sponsored strikes were staged in Damascus and Amman, where civil servants were ordered to express solidarity with the Palestinians. The authorities in North Yemen followed their example, while a Kuwaiti minister condemned the "escalation of Israeli oppression" in the West Bank. Even Turkey — which maintains diplomatic relations with Israel — forsook its traditional non-interference in Arab-Israeli politics by accusing Israel of threatening peace and security in the Middle East.

There is, however, still considerable anxiety among Arab nations that the violence in the West Bank will lead to an Israeli attack on Lebanon, and the PLO — no doubt fearing such an eventuality — today denied that any of its guerrillas had been infiltrating Major Saad Haddad's south Lebanese enclave. The Israelis said yesterday that their troops had arrested several armed Palestinians who had been trying to cross the frontier, but the PLO insisted that its men had been "kidnapped". It did not explain what they had been doing near — or in — the strip of territory controlled by the major.

For the Palestinians — and for the Israelis — the future still turns on the interpretation which each side gives to the unwritten ceasefire agreement last July. The PLO last week accused the Israelis of breaching the truce on 193 occasions, including overflights by Israeli aircraft above Lebanon.

According to Mr. Dean Fischer, an American State Department spokesman, the ceasefire involves "all hostile military activity from Lebanon into Israel and vice versa and therefore any hostile action originating from Lebanon but going through Syria and Jordan into Israel."

Under this broad interpretation, today's claim by the DFLP would automatically qualify as a truce violation.



Standing guard: Israeli troops with an armoured personnel carrier policing a Nablus street.

Dismissals deplored by Britain

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Government yesterday deplored the dismissal by the Israeli military authorities of the two Palestinian mayors in the West Bank.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the dismissal of the democratically-elected mayors of Nablus and Ramallah, as well as the earlier dismissal of the mayor of El-Bireh, was a matter of deep concern in London. "We appeal again for an end to the violence, which can only harm the prospects of a [peace] settlement", the spokesman added.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is due to visit Israel for two days from next Tuesday evening. He will undoubtedly reiterate the British Government's grave concern at the latest developments in his talks with Mr. Menachem Begin.

In New York the meeting on the violence in the West Bank on Wednesday night. Council members continued to consult on a resolution seeking to censure Israel for provoking the riots with its new occupation measures. The Arab-sponsored draft is demanding the reinstatement of the elected Palestinian council of El-Bireh.

EEC silver jubilee

Obstinacy 'perverting' the spirit

From George Clark, Strasbourg, March 25

Missions by the President of the EEC, and joint missions by the presidents of the council and the Commission had produced a resolution which had become more and more urgent that the member states should return to the ideas of European unity propounded by founders of the Community and develop European policies which would have relevance to the ordinary citizen in the fight against unemployment and inflation.

Ministers in the European Council were hesitating because they would not make the tiniest sacrifice which were called for. "We need to have some vision of the future," Mr. Thorn said. "The special meeting of the council on April 3 should, in my opinion, be the place where any yield on taken on everything not just on the budgetary compromise, but on everything which is covered by the mandate. I hope for this. I pray for it. It would be quite intolerable if that meeting brought us to another cul de sac, and further delays."

Mr. Thorn thought the meeting should be the opportunity to relaunch the Community and make it relevant to the ordinary people. People were inclined to think that the Community was useless

as they tried to face the economic crisis.

Paris. President Mitterrand denied categorically that the French Government had accepted the compromise formula on the British budget contribution proposed by Mr. Thorn and Mr. Leo Tindemans, President of the Council of Ministers, at the meeting of the Council of Ministers in Brussels this week (Charles Hargrove writes).

The President, who was speaking at today's Cabinet meeting, said that France had given no agreement at the last meeting. The discussion on this matter would have to be pursued, and the standpoint of France would naturally have to be taken into account.

President Mitterrand is concerned that any yield on taken on everything not just on the budgetary compromise, but on everything which is covered by the mandate. I hope for this. I pray for it. It would be quite intolerable if that meeting brought us to another cul de sac, and further delays."

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Leading article page 9

Peking is sceptical of Soviet peace plea

From David Bonavia Hongkong, March 25

China is expected to take a sceptical view of President Brezhnev's latest offer of unconditional talks on relations with the Soviet Union. However, The Peking leadership may consider it useful to give an impression of mild interest in the proposal, if only to put pressure on President Reagan to be more accommodating over Taiwan.

China has always set preconditions for talks to heal the rift with the Soviet Union, and there is no sign that it has dropped these. As a prelude to talks, China has insisted on settlement of the border problem as a precondition for talks on that issue, it has demanded that the Soviet Union admits having seized Chinese territory over and above the "unequal treaties" of the nineteenth century. Moscow has always balked at this.

Though China considers Khrushchev and Kossygin, the former Soviet prime minister, as mainly responsible for the present state of relations, it has endlessly vilified Mr. Brezhnev for what it considers to be his policy of "hegemonic" expansion in the Third World, and for the Soviet Strategic threat to Western Europe.

To learn that Mr. Brezhnev still considers China to be a Communist country will evoke mainly irony in Peking, the seat of the most far-reaching and radical experiments in applied Marxist theory over the past three decades.

It is several years since Peking called a halt to political attacks on the internal state of affairs in the Soviet Union, but the Chinese consider that the "World Socialist camp" no longer exists, because of Soviet policies.

M. Bodenan was arrested in 1979 in Belgium and extradited to Spain the same year. He has been held since in prison in Palma awaiting trial. At the time charges were brought against him, the jurisdiction of Spanish Air Force courts.

E Germany passes law that guards must shoot

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, March 25

The East German Parliament today passed a law formally instructing border guards to shoot fellow citizens trying to escape into West Berlin and elsewhere in West Germany.

The law finally laid out what had been the subject of many secret orders for the past 19 years. At least 186 escapees have been shot, blown up by mines or killed by self-firing devices on the borders since 1949.

Herr Alfred Neumann, the First Deputy Prime Minister, said afterwards that the law contained "nothing more or less than what is done in other countries." He was evidently trying to compare it with instructions to border police in Western countries to shoot presumed criminals who try to escape across borders, ignoring instructions to halt.

The East German law justified the shooting on the grounds that it was designed to prevent a crime. The "crime" is escape from East Germany, which is punishable by jail, or in certain cases, death. Guards are ordered to fire if a warning shout or shot is ignored but not at children or innocent bystanders.

They should also avoid "if possible" shooting at women and young people. Since the previous instructions were mostly secret, it is not known if this represents any change.

Escapes to the West has been reduced to a trickle by

the ever improved fortifications erected last year about 300 East Germans succeeded in getting across. Two youths aged 17 and 19 last night made their way unharmed across an unmined stretch of the border into Bavaria.

Herr Heinz Hoffmann, the East German defence minister, also announced that East German military reservists would have to do more exercises to make up for the shortage of recruits caused by the decline in the birth rate.

East Germany, like West Germany, produced far fewer babies after the arrival of the contraceptive pill in the 1960s and 1970s and seems also to be facing the problem of finding enough soldiers to meet its military pact commitments.

Reservists will have to do a total of 24 months military training, divided into periods of up to three months in any one year. After some debate, the authorities have decided not to extend the 18 month national service period.

The Parliament also passed a law permitting the Army to call up women in times of general mobilization, apparently to bear arms.

It also formally legalized the practice of military training in schools and universities which has brought many protests and helped to fuel a growing mood of pacifism among young East Germans.

FRENCH TO RETIRE AT 60

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, March 25

French men and women are to retire at the age of 60. That was approved today by the Cabinet along with several other measures designed, in the words of M. Pierre Bérégovoy, the Elysee secretary-general, to improve the living and working conditions of the workers.

The decrees cover the controversial issue of increased workers' rights in industry: guaranteed professional training for young people aged 16 to 18; and the creation of "holiday cheques".

The holiday project, first mooted but never carried out by M. Giscard d'Estaing, the former President, enables those on low incomes to save during the year against their summer or winter holidays. Some of the money will be partly matched by tax-free contributions by their employers.

These measures will have a much more direct impact on most people than the suppression of the Court for State Security, the abolition of the death penalty, nationalization and decentralization, which have been the great affair of the first nine months of socialist rule under President Mitterrand.

The Government was working against time to put its campaign promises into action. The enabling law voted by Parliament last December for three months expires in less than a week's time.

US HINTS AT ARMS INITIATIVE

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

American sources at Colorado Springs, where Nato defence ministers have been holding a two-day meeting of the Alliance's Nuclear Planning Group, have hinted at "bold initiatives" — strategic arms reduction talks (START) which are expected to open this summer.

But the West European allies expecting to be consulted by the Americans on the Western position first — in line with the policy before the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) talks which opened between the superpowers in Geneva last November.

It was for the INF negotiations that President Reagan drew up his previous "bold initiative" — the proposal to do away with all long-range nuclear missiles in Europe under the so-called "zero option".

In their Colorado Springs communique, the allies rejected President Reagan's latest gambit in which he offered to suspend deployment of SS20 missiles. Nato ministers pointed out that such a freeze would still leave the Russians with an overwhelming superiority: if Nato responded by scrapping American plans.

The communique was said to be carefully worded, however, to avoid upsetting some allies who felt the Mr. Brezhnev's proposal was at least a step in the right direction.

Spain clears about
Hijacker of Tshombe plane gets 20 years
Peking is sceptical of Soviet peace plea
Crisis for Israel
PLO split over Gaza killing
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Warsaw maintains its hardline policy
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Turtle isia turns turti
Soviet scienti killed in crash
Red Cross te told to leave

Spanish women cleared at abortion trial

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 25

A Bilbao provincial court today completely absolved nine women who stood trial eight days ago for seeking secret abortions at various times before October 1976. In a judgement likely to echo throughout Spanish society, the court emphasized that it was seeking to respect the rights of women proclaimed in the 1978 democratic constitution.

The court took the biggest step forward within its power to bring the country into line with most of Western Europe over abortions, despite the determination of Roman Catholic circles to keep it a crime.

Besides clearing nine working class women, all with low levels of education, and several unemployed husbands and sickness in their families, the court urged an individual pardon for the executive for Señora Julia Garcia, under the 1977 general amnesty. She was sentenced to 12 years, six months and three days imprisonment after being found guilty of aborting three women in the case. The prosecutor had asked, under the penalties dating from the Franco era, for a sentence of up to 60 years for her.

It also imposed the minimum prison sentence possible on Señora Jose Seara of one month and one day, which he has already served for bringing the women to Señora Garcia.

At the time of the abortions, sale of contraceptives was illegal in Spain. None of the accused had gone to doctors.

Prison for abortion still remains on the statute book and Señora Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, confirmed only last weekend, after seeing the Pope in Rome, that he and his Government were opposed to introducing any legislation to make it cease to be a crime.

An international conference on the family, organized by Spanish Catholics, now being held in Madrid, immediately condemned the court's verdict. Various extreme right-wing organizations are threatening street demonstrations.

The Bilbao court has significantly changed the issue by emphasizing the "state of necessity" in which the nine women of Basauri found themselves. One told the court that a policeman remarked when arresting her: "To have got an abortion without complications you should have gone to London."

A leading Spanish woman's doctor today estimated there are 200,000 to 250,000 clandestine abortions in Spain, while it is believed up to 50,000 more women, who can afford it, go to England for safe abortion operations.

The court admitted it was acting without Parliament having got the legislation through in accordance with the 1978 constitution. In a passage likely to upset the church, the court gave priority to the rights of the women over the fetus as embryonic life.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Man dies as consulate is stormed

Bombay — Fifty people, their motives unclear, attacked the United States Consulate with rocks and petrol bombs and one attacker was shot dead by police. Eight cars belonging to consulate staff were burned but no injuries reported among the American staff.

The attack, 30 of whom were arrested, were said either to be members of Shiv Sena, a fanatical group, or members of the Asat Hind Sena (Independent India Army).

Seal killing ends early

St John's, Newfoundland — Seal hunters, after a smaller than usual annual cull, have put a premature end to the killing of pups amid gloom over official support in Western Europe for a ban on seal products. Prices went down by 40 per cent after the European Parliament's vote for an import ban.

Sources here said that six Canadian ships operating off Newfoundland had returned to port with only half their quota. Hunters took less than 3,000 out of their fixed quota of 6,000 pelts of hooded seals.

Walkout over Khmer Rouge

Bangkok — The Soviet Union and four of its Asian allies walked out of a United Nations regional economic conference when a representative of the Khmer Rouge addressed the gathering as the delegate of Cambodia.

They maintain that the Khmer Rouge no longer represents the Cambodian people.

Turtle island turns turtle

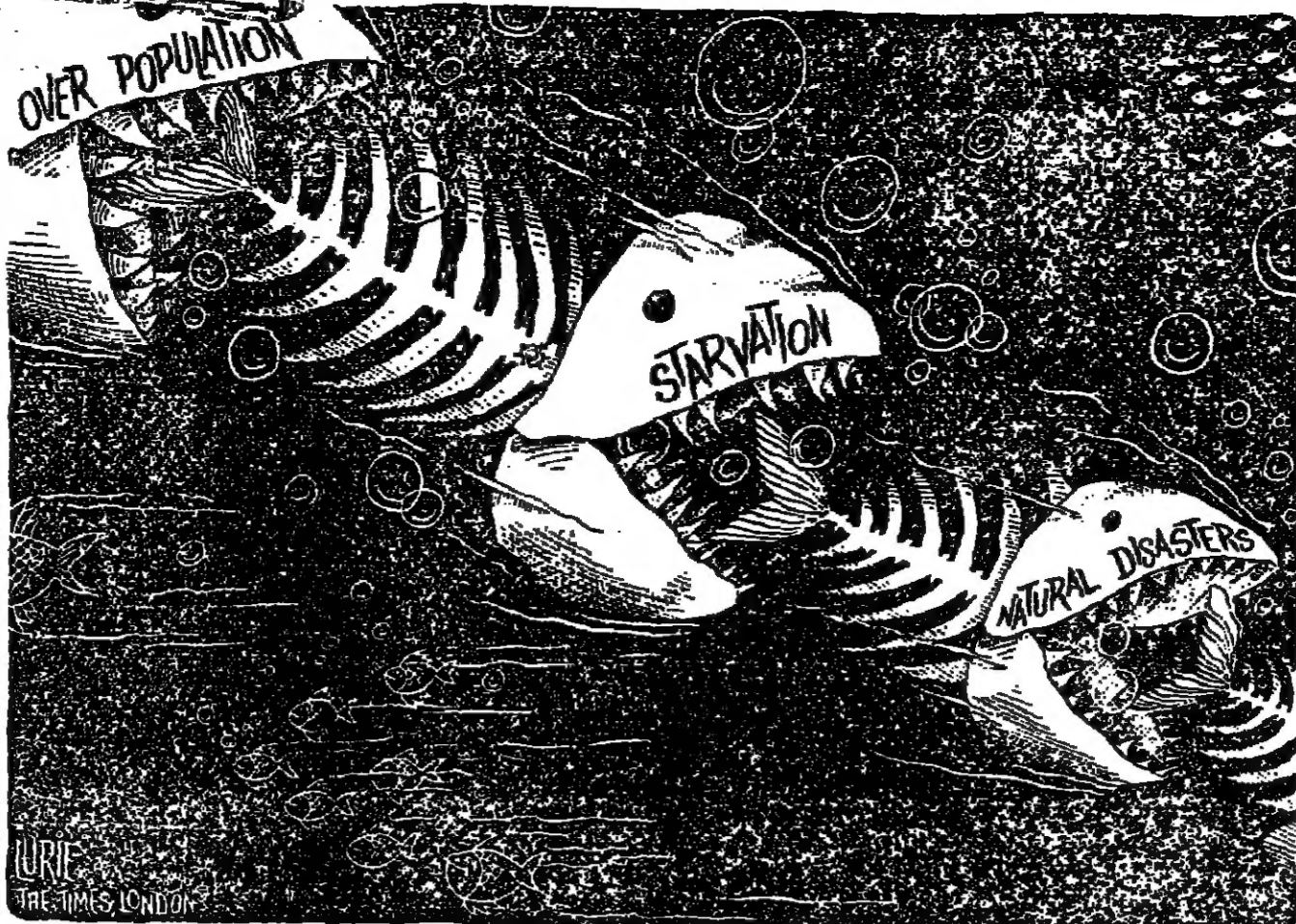
Dar es Salaam — Mazizi Island, off northern Tanzania, which was the main nesting place for sea turtles along the East African coast has disappeared beneath the sea, the Tanzania Daily News reports. Two researchers could find no trace of it nor of the turtles.

Soviet scientist killed in crash

Moscow — Aleksandr Sidorenko, a vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a former government minister, was killed in a car crash on Tuesday while visiting Algeria. He was 64. As Minister of Geology from 1965 until 1976 he played an important role in his country's intensive development of oil and other mineral resources.

Red Cross team told to leave

Nairobi — Uganda has asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to leave the country, according to a statement from the Ugandan government. The functions of the eight-man team would be taken over by the Ugandan branch of the Red Cross.



Bangladesh coups

Ousted Dacca leader faces execution

By Leslie Plummer

Mr Abdus Sattar, the ousted President of Bangladesh, and his Cabinet face the death penalty if put on trial and found guilty of abuse of power or corruption by new martial law courts, Dacca radio announced yesterday.

Spelling out the stern features of martial law imposed after Wednesday's coup by Lieutenant-General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, the Army Chief of Staff, other broadcasts listed martial law decrees banning meetings and "direct or indirect" political activity.

Press censorship has been imposed and all criticism of the regime has been banned. These "anti-state" infractions carry prison sentences up to seven years, while more serious offences, including illegal possession of arms, carry life imprisonment or the death penalty.

Mr Sattar, aged 76, is said to be back at his bungalow and "under police protection" in Dacca, having left the presidential palace. Until the ominous radio reference emphasizing that former president and vice-president, along with ministers, police and Army officers are liable for maximum sentences in corruption cases, Mr Sattar's name had not generally been connected with the

malpractice allegedly involving some of his colleagues. Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports quote official sources as saying that several political leaders are already under arrest. They are said to include Mr Saifur Rahman, dismissed in February as Finance Minister; Mr Chowdhury Tanvir Ahmed Siddiky, former State Minister for Commerce; and Mr Atauluddin Khan, former State Minister for Manpower Development.

Three other former ministers were already under arrest on embezzlement charges. They are Mr S. A. Bari, former Deputy Prime Minister; Mr Nurul Haq, former Shipping Minister; and Mr K. M. Obaidur Rahman, former Civil Aviation Minister.

It is not clear whether Mr Abdus Sattar, former Youth Minister and a powerful figure in the Bangladesh National Party, is in detention. He was held but released recently after a party colleague wanted in connexion with seven murders was arrested at Mr Sattar's house.

Britain has cancelled a planned visit to Dacca next week by Mr Neil Marrens, Foreign Minister for Overseas Development who was to tour projects and meet ministers to discuss aid to Bangladesh.

Poll setback puts strain on Dutch coalition

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam, March 25

The ruling Dutch centre-left coalition composed of Christian Democrats, Labour and leftist Democrats 66 had come under heavy pressure in the wake of yesterday's provincial elections.

Both Labour and the Democrats lost significant political ground. For Labour in particular the result of the poll was an electoral disaster.

Significantly the big winner was the conservative Liberal Party, the country's main opposition. Until last May parliamentary elections they formed a centre-right coalition with the Christian Democrats. Now they are the country's second largest political party in percentage terms.

The final returns of the election in which 705 members of the country's 11 provincial assemblies were chosen, showed a fall from 28.7 per cent of the national vote in last May's election to 21.75 per cent. Translated into parliamentary terms it means that had this been a general election 10 of its 44 seats in the 150-seat Lower House.

In last May's elections Labour already lost nine seats, underscoring how its popularity has eroded since the 1977 general election, when it emerged as the country's largest party with 53 seats.

If the Liberals' climb to 22.2 per cent of the vote in yesterday's election from 17.31 per cent last May is translated into parliamentary terms, they would have

strong that Sir Philip Lynch, the Liberal Party deputy leader, yesterday issued a declaration of support for Mr Fraser after an emergency meeting of the party's ministers.

Mr Peacock today denied he was challenging Mr Fraser and criticized Sir Philip for issuing the statement of support. This has done little to reduce the speculation about the electoral defeat would mean the time was ripe for such a challenge.

The Liberals have regained comfortably in Victoria for a generation without having to form a coalition with the National Party (formerly the Country Party, representing

the most conservative forces in Australian politics). But this year has seen immense change on the political landscape in Victoria and both leading parties have, one way or another, found themselves with new leaders.

The Liberal Party's popular Premier, Mr Rupert Hamer, was attacked by business interests who found him too progressive, and on his return from a holiday in Hawaii he took the opportunity to retire prematurely. His place was taken by his loyal deputy, Mr Lindsay Thompson, a diligent, honest, and capable man but with a somewhat dull image.

Shock for Lee Kuan Yew Singaporeans support their lone ranger

From David Watts, Singapore, March 25

The image of Singapore as a country united and content with its spectacular economic success has been jolted by confidential soundings taken by the ruling People's Action Party (PAP).

The survey showed that the party leadership has not been receiving accurate feedback from the grassroots, either through poor intelligence or an unwillingness to bear bad news. No details of the survey have been made public.

The PAP has always closely guarded details of its organization and methods, but it is understood that the survey showed a greater degree of dissatisfaction with the Government than Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, had been aware of — contradicting the assumption that economic progress equals voter contentment.

But what was perhaps more disturbing to the party was that, according to the soundings, many voters are enthusiastic about having an opposition in Parliament. Mr J. B. Jeyaretnam won a seat in a by-election last October on behalf of the Workers' Party and since then Mr Lee and other PAP leaders have consistently warned Singaporeans that more harm than good was likely to come from the advent of opposition in Parliament.

Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, the Second Deputy Prime Minister, was given a warning of the "intellectual dishonesty" of the argument that having a parliamentary opposition would help the Government to govern better. Noting that Singapore's most rapid progress had been made in the years from 1965 to 1981, "blessed by no factious, querulous, carping opposition in Parliament," Mr Lee recently said that those who wanted an opposition would find that it made no difference, if Singapore was lucky.

"Unfortunately they may discover at great cost that if we are unlucky, like most developing countries, an opposition can make for confusion by raising false

expectations of unattainable benefits from greater welfare spending, as in Britain, and in so many Third World countries. Instead of sound planning and hard work to achieve the progress of their countries, these opposition groups raise false hopes of easy give-aways from an imaginary pie."

Plainly many Singaporeans do not agree with their rulers on the validity of an opposition. It was two months after Mr Lee ordered soundings to be taken through party chairmen, secretaries, community officials and trade unionists throughout Singapore's 75 constituencies. He wanted to know what the public's assessment of the idea to an opposition in Parliament, its view of Mr Jeyaretnam and on the performance of the PAP. The soundings were taken both on an official party level and privately.

The two strands of the inquiry produced drastically different results. The party soundings recorded general satisfaction with the PAP while private soundings produced a different story.

The message that came back was one of welcome for more opposition MPs. Mr Jeyaretnam's questioning in Parliament has brought out all manner of information which would otherwise have not been available to the public. There is a feeling, too, that he can keep an eye on what the government is doing.

But the government has not won much praise for the way it has been treating Mr Jeyaretnam. The public sometimes find it hard to understand why the government was using so hard on Mr Jeyaretnam "just for asking questions."

The Government has indeed gone out of its way to make sure that Mr Jeyaretnam gets at least as good as he gives. The present parliamentary session has seen government ministers shunning the Workers' Party member who appears unperturbed by the whole thing.

Race for the Senate

From Michael Hamlyn, San Francisco

Governor Jerry Brown of California is now an official candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate. He embarks on a "low profile" campaign until June when the primary will be held. This is regarded as an almost certain winner of the primary, but what happens in the general election in November is anybody's guess.

The mid-term elections in California have a unique importance. It is the largest state by population and by economic activity. The Governor of California, as the governor of New York used to be, is automatically considered as a candidate for presidential nomination.

Governor Brown missed his chance against Mr Carter, but if he is successful in the Senate election he is young enough at 43, to try again.

The opinion polls, it is true, do show him trailing behind the leading Republican contenders. "When" he was first elected people thought that there was a fresh face, a new kind of figure.

But he turns out to be just an old-fashioned kind of politician, and not a very good one. He's arrogant, indecisive, and flip-flops (changes his mind) on the issues.

A big "flip-flop" was over the medfly. Should the state of California conduct aerial spraying against the dread fruit pest or not? Governor Brown got into such public torment that Gore Vidal, the novelist, who will also com-

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Berlinguer trapped in vicious circle

When a man does not behave according to his real nature and inclinations, his behaviour is likely to become erratic and he often makes surprising mistakes.

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the secretary of Italy's Communist Party and a mediator and conciliator who characteristically labelled his greatest political idea "the historical compromise," has recently tried to prove that he can also be the leader of an embattled party, engaged in a fierce war with all kinds of enemies: the Soviet Union, the Christian Democrats, and Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader.

In his new role, however, Signor Berlinguer is completely out of character, is making serious mistakes and risks losing his authority in the party.

The latest mistake was to allow the editor of the party newspaper *L'Unita*, a bright but inexperienced young man, to launch a fierce attack on the Christian Democrats, one of them a minister, accusing them of having approached a *Camorra* boss in jail to obtain, through payment of a huge ransom, the liberation by the Red Brigades of their party colleague Signor Cirio Cirillo who had been kidnapped and who was later released.

Unfortunately for *L'Unita*, the document it published and which was supposed to prove the guilt of the two politicians was soon shown to be a poor fabrication, which would have been easily discovered if the editor had not acted in great secrecy and without consulting his senior colleagues.

Even worse, his action had been authorized by one or two of the party leaders, and almost certainly by Signor Berlinguer himself, with most of the members of the party executive and secretariat kept in the dark. The party had to admit that an "error of judgment and method" had been made, but criticism mounted against the readiness shown by the party leader in this case as well as on recent other occasions.

These events prove how unsettling it can be for a Communist Party to cut its traditional links with the Soviet Union, the only true political drama, which grew out of an unimportant and accidental event but may have vast consequences for Italy's political history.

Since they came out with a denunciation of the Soviet party and system, by declaring that the Soviet Union had "exhausted its propelling force" in history, the Italian party leaders have been repeatedly attacked as traitors by the Kremlin.

Prova and *Kommunist* have already published four increasingly fierce official condemnations of Signor Berlinguer and friends, while trying to make it appear that the Italian party as such could still be saved for the cause of communism, if only it could get rid of its bad leaders.

Signor Berlinguer must convince his rank and file (one fourth or one fifth of them being still pro-Soviet), that he is no traitor to communism. To strengthen his position, he must leave no room to his left for the creation of another party. Soviet communism may pass, unless the quarrel with Moscow is patched up.

But Signor Berlinguer has no chance of doing that. So to prove that he is still the leader of a "revolutionary" party, he must engage in daily battle with the Christian Democrats. He is then forced to take aggressive initiatives which do not come naturally to him, and he is led to make serious mistakes.

This situation is followed with immense satisfaction by all the other parties in Italy. The "Cirillo scandal" is seen, rather than as an accident, as a clear indication of how serious are the tensions inside the Italian Communist Party, and how strained are the nerves of its leaders. The glee at the Communists' great secrecy and without consulting his senior colleagues.

Even worse, his action had been authorized by one or two of the party leaders, and almost certainly by Signor Berlinguer himself, with most of the members of the party executive and secretariat kept in the dark. The party had to admit that an "error of judgment and method" had been made, but criticism mounted against the readiness shown by the party leader in this case as well as on recent other occasions.

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Sweden reduces bill for salvaging Soviet sub

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm, March 25

Sweden handed over a drastically pared-down bill for salvaging the Soviet submarine that went on the rocks off its main southern naval base last year to try to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

The bill for the operation in the Karlskrona archipelago came to 1.6m kronor (£160,000) and was officially handed over today. At first the bill was put at 2.5m kronor by the authorities, who had already been ordered by the Government to cut back a demand for 5.2m kronor.

The bill was delivered to the Soviet Embassy soon after the Russians had lodged a formal protest to the Swedes over the refusal of a visa to Mr Nikolai Nejland, deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet republic of Latvia.

The Swedish daily newspaper *Svenska dagbladet* disclosed that the recommendation of the Swedish security police, who accused Mr Nejland of using his position in Sweden to spread communist propaganda.

Mr Nejland, who speaks fluent Swedish, said from his home in Riga, Latvia: "If I have succeeded in spreading communist propaganda in Sweden, then I am extremely happy."

General Lennart Ljung, the Swedish defence commander, this week presented to the Government proposed new measures for combating further submarine incursions.

The important post at stake in November is the one that Mr Brown is vacating in the Governor's mansion in Sacramento. The Democratic candidate is almost certain to be Mr Thomas Bradley, the present Mayor of Los Angeles. He is an uninspiring orator but has an impressive record, having balanced the budget in each of the last eight years of his office without cutting services too heavily or raising new taxes.

If successful, he would be the first black to be elected governor of any state.

Each of the mayor's two Republican opponents is at present fighting for the party's nomination by trying to show himself as the true conservative. They are Mr Michael Curb, the present Lieutenant-Governor of California, and Mr George Deukmejian, who is a slow, deliberate veteran of public office.

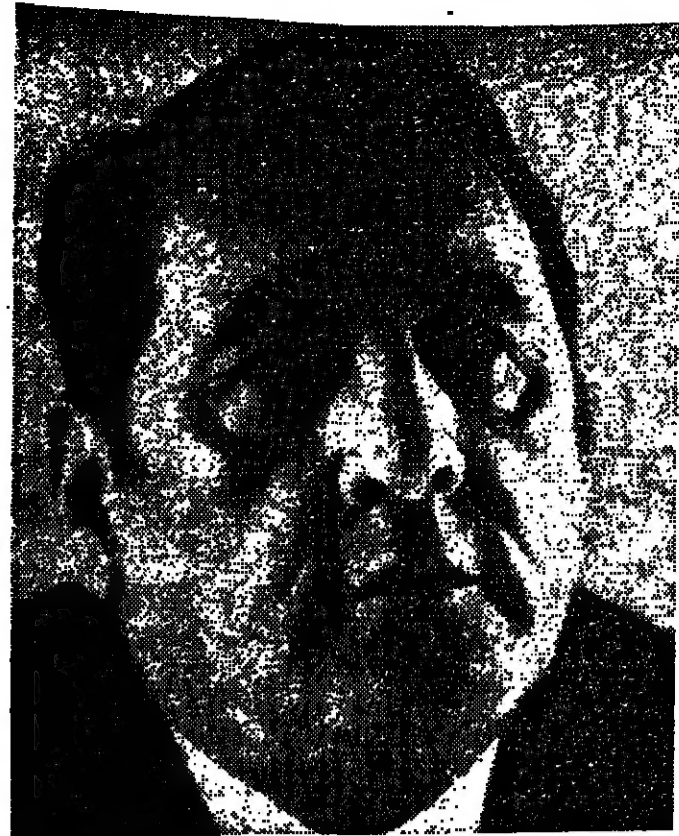
Though Democrats dominate the state numerically, Republicans like to think that they get elected to office because of their executive ability. "People say they like the Democrats' programmes so they control the [State] assembly but they think that we are more effective in carrying things out so they elect us to individual offices," a leading Republican said.

Representative Paul McCloskey is another front-run-

ning candidate. He has an attractive honesty, but it got him into immense trouble with Jewish voters when he was quoted as regretting the power of the Jewish lobby over American foreign affairs.

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President Duarte (left) and supporters of his electoral rival, Robert d'Aubuisson

The most misunderstood revolution

El Salvador's vital election takes place on Sunday.
David Browning argues that the achievements of President Duarte's rule have been undervalued by Western opinion

El Salvador is indeed a battle-ground. Unfortunately, the presentation by the media of the nature of the battle being fought there is in large part unbalanced.

The dominant preoccupation of the several hundred journalists now crowded into San Salvador's Camino Real hotel is with saturation coverage of every military action, of every act of terrorism and of the desperate sufferings of the innocent civilians caught in the cross-fire. Such tragedies occur daily and must be reported; but a profound social revolution has been initiated by the present Revolutionary Junta of El Salvador with the support of the majority of the nation's population and its achievements have been sadly neglected.

The need for revolutionary change in El Salvador is self-evident. Agriculture, whether for export or subsistence, is the foundation of the economy and land ownership has constituted the basis of power and privilege. For a century, ownership of land was concentrated in the hands of an oligarchy of less than 3 per cent of the population, which annually received one-third of the nation's income. The majority were obliged to live in poverty as dependent workers on the plantations.

In 1932 this unjust poverty, exacerbated then as now by international economic depression, caused a rebellion of the poor peasantry. Ruling class fear of rebellion provoked its brutal

suppression and a shift in political power towards the army, which, by military dictatorship and the acquiescence of the oligarchy, ruled the country until 1979.

In El Salvador, as elsewhere in Latin America, it is such injustice which provides the seed-bed for social discontent and popular demands for change. Ironically, the opportunities most favourable to the advance of fascism and communism become greatest precisely at that point where moderate political leaders are able to respond to popular demands for a change.

In such circumstances those whose privilege and power are threatened by reforms will seek to oppose them by reinforcing the tyranny of the right. Those seeking the violent implantation of the tyranny of the Left will oppose reforms which demonstrate a capability for succeeding without tyranny.

In El Salvador, those most culpable for the daily violence and abuse of human rights are groups of political extremists — guerrillas on the Left, death squads on the Right — which both receive material backing from abroad. Neither extreme has the support of the majority of the population.

Their eventual aims are very different but their immediate aims are identical: to destroy at birth the fundamental changes which, for the first time, could give El Salvador democratic institutions based on social and economic justice.

Since 1980, the character and power of the junta have derived from a pact between the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) led by Duarte and those army officers responsible for the 1979 overthrow of the Romero dictatorship. PDC agreement to this pact was given on two conditions: the army reform of itself; and army support for thorough reforms. The first demand has been met in part; with major purges of senior commanders. Realization of the second condition has initiated a process which, may already have become an irreversible democratic revolution.

The keystone of this revolution is an inter-connected series of reforms: expropriation of the country's 325 largest plantations and reorganization of these as peasant cooperatives; review of medium-sized estates and landlord-tenant relations; nationalization of the banks and merchant houses and the encouragement of local peasant self-government.

All this could not have been achieved without the support of an army in which traditional attitudes have been transformed and certainly it would have been impossible without the existence of the PDC. The Christian Democrats are a broadly based political movement in El Salvador — able to claim consistent opposition over 20 years to the previous power structure. Duarte's personal record is the clearest example of this: three times he was elected as a reformist mayor of San Salvador with increased majorities; in 1972 he was elected president as candidate of a united opposition front, was elected to the legislature, and, after his victory, opposed the military by "violence and imprisonment, torture and exile."

Unlike his exiled colleagues who have become the public spokesmen for the guerrillas, but who do not command them, Duarte voluntarily returned to El Salvador in 1980 to be greeted by 150,000 citizens in the streets of his capital.

These facts underline the importance of Sunday's election. Undoubtedly, this is premature and its proper conduct will be immensely difficult. The guerrillas, though publicly dismissing the elections as a farcical irrelevance, are now using every method to prevent citizens from

voting: direct intimidation, destruction of public transport and bridges, and confiscation at gunpoint of the identity cards required by each voter.

Certainly, the West needs an independent judgement on the conduct of these elections and it is fortunate that, alone among western European nations, Britain will have a direct assessment. But perhaps the surest indication of the importance and validity of this election is that there is no one in El Salvador able to predict what the result will be.

It is not at all certain that the Christian Democrats — which are the "ruling party" — so closely associated with the economic and military difficulties of the past two years — will win a majority in a new Constituent Assembly. A new alliance of parties may emerge. One certainty however, is that a profound — popular — revolution is occurring in El Salvador and any attempt, by either extreme, to reverse or divert the course of this democratic revolution would be resisted by the majority in that country and would cause El Salvador to sink into a truly civil war.

Dr Browning, Fellow of St Cross College, Oxford, is special adviser to the Foreign Affairs select committee of the House of Commons and has recently returned from a visit to El Salvador.

Times Newspapers Limited, 1982
David Watt's column will appear next week

Three ways to keep the Apaches from our schools

The independent schools have set up an action committee under the chairmanship of Frank Fisher, the former Master of Wellington, to organize their defence against political attack. It is the latest step in a process that began with the founding of the Headmasters' Conference in 1863.

Schools that have little in common other than their independence and that not so long ago were divided by the unattractive obsession with pecking order that characterized the private sector, are standing shoulder to shoulder like settlers who can ill afford nice distinctions of rank when the Apache appears on the skyline.

Labour — like the Apache — propose to reduce their status by stages. When the removal of charitable status and the imposition of school fees has weakened the independent sector by putting some schools out of business and making the rest of the sector feel they can be finished off without public outcry, the charging of any fees for education will be proscribed.

The independent schools are right to take the threat seriously. In the past, the war cries of Mr Roy Hattersley caused a stir, but never looked like being translated into action; dancing round the totem pole of private education was just part of growing up. But Labour's mood has changed. It is not simply a question of a swing to the Left. The independent schools, by their enthusiastic welcome to the Assisted Places Scheme, have identified themselves unequivocally with the Conservative Party so that even moderate Labour MPs now find it difficult to argue against abolition.

The Action Committee is concentrating on defence against the first stage of Labour's attack. It may succeed in building what it believes to be a secure legal stockpile, but it is unrealistic to think that Labour on the wayward will be so easily deterred. The only defence is a public opinion that is sufficiently aroused to see an attack on private education as an attack on its own liberty.

That is not the case at the moment, despite opinion polls showing a majority against abolition. It is one thing to say you are against the Apache and quite another to be willing to go to their aid. The challenge facing the independent schools is how to transform passive into active support.

There are three ways in which this might be achieved. The first is to make common cause with other groups, such as private medicine, who are likely to be next on Labour's list. The committee has already made overtures in that direction.

The second is to prove and go on proving that the independent sector contains schools whose excellence, particularly in the academic field, the country just cannot do without. That argument will not impress the Labour Party who persist in the belief that the maintained schools could achieve the same standards if only the independent schools were dead and gone. Like a quick doctor who has no genuine cures for societies' ills, Labour proposes to kill off the healthy in order to encourage the sick.

The third and most important way to win active support is the one to which the independent sector has given least consideration. The principal factor that inhibits popular sympathy is the suspicion that the independent schools are only concerned to protect their own

position and have no interest in the education of the nation's children as a whole. The schools can hardly expect their fellow citizens to join them on the barricades if the only aim is to keep the private sector in the style to which it is accustomed. Public opinion will demand a more unselfish and constructive view of the future role of these schools.

The problem for the independent sector is that the new unity is based on defence; no one is prepared to look beyond the next battle. But unless the schools are seen to be seeking ways of serving a wider national interest they may lose the next battle for lack of public support.

The national interest in this context is not difficult to define. The reorganization of secondary education, whatever the benefits, it is true, conferred on the majority of children, has in some areas left the more able children without the attention, stimulus and competition they need to fulfil their potential. The plight of the more able and that does not mean gifted children but those capable of studying for A levels — is particularly acute in those inner city comprehensive where viable groups in A level subjects do not exist.

The heads of independent schools have done a disservice to these pupils by aligning themselves with the heads of maintained schools in opposition to the publication of examination results, because publication would show the extent to which A level courses are just not available. Though ILEA declines to publish the figures, it is said that between a quarter and a third of its comprehensive sixth forms cannot offer A level courses in maths, physics and chemistry. A similar situation is believed to exist in other cities such as Manchester.

Against this background it is not difficult to see a way in which independent schools can serve the national interest. Within easy reach of these comprehensives are a number of independent schools whose sixth forms offer viable A level groups not only in the more popular subjects but also in minority pursuits such as Russian and Greek.

It would be comparatively easy to open up these sixth forms to the A level pupils of the comprehensive schools. No one could accuse the independent schools of "creaming off" the bright pupils because the only pupils to move would be those who could not study the A level subjects of their choice. In this respect the scheme would differ from the ill-conceived Assisted Places Scheme which does not ensure that the pupils who move to independent schools at public expense really need to do so.

If the independent schools concentrate on the urgent and specific need for A level courses, they could — individually or collectively — raise the money to meet that need by public appeal to industry, trusts and foundations. They would also do much to dispel the cynicism about their motives that the Assisted Places Scheme has provoked. Most important of all they would win more active support from a public that has no particular reason to love them but might be persuaded to defend institutions that serve a national and not just a sectional interest.

John Rae
The author is Head Master of Westminster School.
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Human dynamo in the Sony system

You almost suspect, on meeting Aiko Morita, that one of his identically-dressed aides has just changed his master's batteries and slipped an English-speaking video cassette into a hidden slot in the back of his head.

Although unmistakably oriental between his flowing silver hair and his sharply-cut Italian suit, the co-founder and chairman of the Sony electronics company stands out as one of the most familiar, most westernized and least inscrutable of the Japanese generals who lead their country's assault on western export markets.

Mr Morita is visiting London — for the second time this year — to attend the opening of an exhibition of his company's products at the Boilerhouse, the annex of the Victoria and Albert Museum established to display good industrial design. Sony, founded with £250 in 1946 to make voltmeters, is only the 45th largest Japanese company, and is by no means the biggest in the electronics field. But Mr Morita has built its reputation on innovation, launching products people never previously realized that they wanted. He claims to have been the first Japanese exporter to demolish his country's former reputation for shoddy imitation.

"We feel a responsibility to utilize our technology. We should serve mankind all over the world," said Mr Morita, intoning the company philosophy in heavily accented but fluent English. Serving mankind has included introducing Japan to its first tape recorder, and the rest of the world to the transistor radio, the transistorized portable television, the domestic video recorder, the flat pocket television, and many more.

Transistors were an American invention, thought suitable for use only in hearing aids until Mr Morita bought the patent rights and founded a miniaturized empire on them. The search for new applications is endless; Mr Morita's most recent success was to take a small and simple cassette player, attach a set of headphones, and market it as the Walkman, the indispensable mobile personal music centre.

"I cannot make up my mind whether the Sony reputation is founded on genuine excellence or good public relations," confided Mr Stephen Bayley, the Boilerhouse director who has spent a week politely asserting his authority over a dozen Sony functionaries who arrived from Tokyo with very fixed ideas on how the exhibition should be staged.



Aiko Morita: 'We get to know our markets'

Mr Morita is the living proof that the reputation is in fact founded on marketing. He first came to Europe in 1953 (buying three German cameras) and since then has never ceased travelling the world gathering an intimate knowledge of his markets, existing and potential.

"It is a fact that Japan's trade is too one-way. But how many Europeans commute to Japan, compared with the number of Japanese who commute to Europe? I myself have been here four or five times in the last year. We get to know our markets; unless you communicate with the customer, he will buy another thing. Communi-

cation is the most important form of marketing. Europeans do not travel to Japan, and do not know the market. There will be a market there if they look for it, and a large one."

Mr Morita confessed that, in some ways, his company has been a victim of its own success. "Competition between Japanese companies has been intense for three decades. Always when we introduce a new product there is immediately an imitation."

A much-quoted saying of Chairman Morita is that the Japanese company president is old, deaf, and silent. Mr Morita himself, at 61, is patently none of those, and in his early days his aggressive style led Sony into that Japanese rarity, an all-out strike.

"All the members of a company must always work together to make their company competitive. In a Japanese company, everybody knows they are in the same boat. It is not old Japanese tradition; it is a basic principle of the economic system, and a very simple principle. I am wondering why you in Britain have forgotten it."

He departs of much of British industry, although not of Sony's colour television factory at Bridgend in South Wales. And he was

sufficiently impressed by British education to send his two sons to English boarding schools. "I thought Japanese high school had lost discipline. But still your schools keep discipline." Well, some of them.

After years spent living in the United States, Mr Morita now lives a western-style existence at home in Japan. But he is no armchair millionaire; he comes from a long line of wealthy sake brewers in the provincial town of Nagoya.

"I am reliably told," confided Mr Bayley later, "that he speaks with a thick Nagoya accent; it's the Japanese equivalent of broad Geordie." Mr Bayley had been banished from his own office while the chairman conferred with the managing director of his British operation, through the "sound-proof glass, it looked deeply serious."

Mr Morita re-emerged to have his picture taken beside one of his latest products, a television system that you buy in pieces, like a hi-fi set, another Morita marketing ploy that ensures separate profits on the television tube, the tuner, and the speakers.

"Now tell me," he said to The Times photographer with a wry smile, "why do you use a Japanese camera?"

Alan Hamilton

THE TIMES DIARY

It may not be the best advertisement, but puffed waltails prefer lager. At least 2,000 of them roost among the empty crates and kegs in the yard of Northampton brewery, which has become one of the country's biggest ringing centres for the birds.

supposedly tailor-made for the toothless, since it means pulling funny faces. Other fixtures include windsurfing, parakyding, the re-enactment of maritime punishments, a fish-filleting contest and one man's attempt to eat a whole shark. The celebrations will last a fortnight.

Voice of America
From Monday, fans will be able to buy a long-playing record of the well-known sports commentator and radio actor, Ronald Reagan. The President is heard retelling improbable sporting yarns, including one about a dead jockey who came back to win a horse race, from his appearances on the Colgate Sports Newsreel in the late 1940s. He is also heard broadcasting from a hospital bed with a broken leg.

The coupling is Reagan's first dramatic radio broadcast, in the little-remembered Warner Academy Theatre series of 1938. The plot of *One Way Passage*, as the sleeve note admits, is "a bit heavy on the melodrama", but it had made a first-rate film in 1932. That starred William Powell.

Flight plans
On May 15 bitterns, marsh harriers, golden plovers, turtle doves and nightingales in East Anglia all become fair game. Teams from *Country Life* and the Fanna and Flora Preservation Society will be competing, with the aid of Porsche and Aston Martin cars, for a new British bird-watching record. The object is to spot more than 147 species in 24 hours.

Since the bird-watchers will themselves be watched throughout the day by several television crews as they career from the coastal marshes to Thetford forest and Abberton reservoir, it would not be too surprising if the birds all took cover.

Purple patch
A ghost from Indira Gandhi's past has been haunting official receptions heralding the start of the Festival of India. The appearance of the supposedly disgraced Vidya Charan Shukla, her controversial former information minister, the man who imposed censorship in India during the emergency, has surprised many members of the British Indian community. Shukla, who as president of the All India Badminton Association says he is only here for the All England Badminton Championships, has raised eyebrows even higher by sporting mauve tints in his hair.

Papal dispensation
The Pope will be excused the oath of allegiance to the Queen when he accepts the freedom of the city of Cardiff during his visit to the Welsh capital in June. As leader of the world's Roman Catholics the Pope could not promise his obedience to the Head of the Church of England. And as a head of state he could not swear his fidelity to the head of another. So the oath will be omitted when the Pope becomes the fifty-fourth person to receive the honour.

Off the track
The well-travelled naturalist and explorer of inaccessible parts of the world, David Attenborough, got hopelessly lost this week trying to get into the reception to launch the Science in India exhibition at the Science Museum.

A splash of paint
By writing about Tom Bramford, PHS does not mean to imply that tomorrow's Boat Race is likely to bring him much extra work. Bramford, now 80, has been hand-painting commemorative oars for Cambridge's victorious rowers since 1923.

Quiz
Questions from this week's news:
1. While the rich got richer, who got poorer?
2. Who went backwards over thin ice to make progress?
3. Who had a dagger plucked out of his back?
4. Who started a forest fire after being blamed for a railway buffer crash?

Answers on Monday.
PHS

Whitehall mandarin joins KitKat club

Sir Patrick Nairne, master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, and until last year permanent secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, is to be a trustee of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust.

The trust is concerned with research and development in social policy. It spends £1.5m a year, but also administers the family fund, set up by Sir Keith Joseph in 1973, for those with severely handicapped children. In that way the trust which Nairne is joining spends about £4.5m on behalf of his former department.

Nairne succeeds Christopher Rowntree, who is retiring at the age of 75 after 30 years as a trustee. Christopher Rowntree was the last trustee to have known Joseph Rowntree personally. The Quaker reformer and founder of Rowntree Mackintosh, which makes KitKat, was his great-uncle.

Vacancies among the trustees are filled alternately by the Society of Friends and by the trustees themselves. Nairne was elected by his fellow trustees.

Hardy perennial
There will be a supremely distinguished cast at the Garrick Club on Sunday, at a party to honour Gwen Frangon-Davies. The company includes Sir John Gielgud (she was Juliet to his first Romeo), Lord Olivier, Paul Scofield, Alec McCowen, Dame

Wendy Hiller, and Robert Harris, to whose Oberon she played Titania in 1924.

Frangon-Davies, though lower estimates sometimes appear, is in fact 91. Yet only a few weeks ago she was on television as an Irish nun required to deliver lines while lifting the dying Aubrey Beardsley off the floor. Despite an enormous headress she managed it, of course, unruffled.

Frangon-Davies first appeared on the London stage in 1911. She was the first Tess of the D'Urbervilles, and played the role before Thomas Hardy himself in his Dorset sitting-room because he was not well enough to travel to London to see the stage adaptation in the theatre.

Regatta revival
On July 3 Willie Whitelaw is to open the first Windermere Lake Festival since 1929, a revival of a local tradition dating back to the 1790s. Historically Windermere's regattas were grand events. In 1825, they had Sir Walter Scott and George Canning, the Foreign Secretary, with Wordsworth and Southey aboard one barge in the regatta procession.

Swimming exhibitions in fancy dress and aquatic horse races were favourites in Victorian festivals, as was the pursuit of a human "duck" in skiffs. Some of the odd events which are now being revived were on dry land, including a geriatric sports day in which the elderly ran races for prizes such as a pair of spectacles or a packet of tea.

The old folks' sports will also include a gurneying contest.

city and college crews but for national and Olympic rowing squads as well. He was also responsible for the redecoration of Trinity College dining hall.

Madagascar
From Lord Merhampton and the Trecor Huddleston Sir, Since January island of Madagascar, exposed to the Benedictine, Elected Gabrielle, driven lions to the town. By mid-February been falling in to month, in particular, the surrounding district. In the most districts, namely around the island of Madagascar, a north-east area been almost without similar plant, and of some crops, Th very severely hit. Dykes have severely cut, br severely damaged, 65,000 people are to be homeless others in the districts.

After emerging from South Kensington tube station, two Exhibition Road he was heard to complain: "I can't find my way through the police". Eventually he and a colleague managed to negotiate their way to the reception on the mezzanine floor through the museum's kitchens. Subsequently he had difficulty trying to find his way from the reception to the exhibition on the first floor. The lift kept eluding him.

Quiz
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3. Who had a dagger plucked out of his back?
4. Who started a forest fire after being blamed for a railway buffer crash?

Answers on Monday.
PHS



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

THE BEAM IN THE TUC EYE

September is already drawing uncomfortably close for the general council of the TUC. At its meeting this week, it managed to get away without making any hard decisions about the plan wished on it by last year's congress to change the structure of the council itself. It is an issue apt to ruffle the sensibilities of union leaders, and many would be glad to shelve it just when the movement wishes to give the utmost impression of unity for its campaign against the Employment Bill. But congress asked for a detailed scheme of reform to be put before it this year, and if that is to be done, with time for unions to study the plan beforehand, the general council must make up its mind in the next few weeks.

The present system is venerable and picturesque, and when set up some 60 years ago it had reasonable claims to be fair. To ensure that all parts of the movement are represented, it divides members into 18 trade groups, intended to represent similar kinds of work, and assigns to each group one or more seats on the general council, depending on its size. The unions in each group nominate their own candidates, but the delegates of the

whole movement choose them by ballot at congress. Democracy in tiers is never a straightforward matter, but in practice the system has proved inflexible and unduly subject to power-broking. The "trade" groups are adapted to changing labour patterns only slowly. The shipbuilders' union now has only 124,000 members, but it still enjoys a seat, while the transport workers' union, with almost two million members, has only five places. Historical accidents have put unions with similar interests into different groups, and sharply divided ones into partnership. The final ballot at congress gives great power to unions wielding large block votes. Vote-bartering is traditional, and the TGWU in particular has accumulated a string of client members on the general council by supporting small unions with congenial policies for seats in groups where they are not numerically dominant.

In general, the system under-represents fast-growing white-collar unions and over-represents shrinking craft unions. It is not systematically biased to left or right, but tends to perpetuate the influence of unions like Aslef, whose industrial bargaining

power gives them assurance in protecting their own interests, or those of the movement. The plan endorsed by congress last year would abolish the archaic trade groups and guarantee a certain number of seats to unions of a given size. The TGWU and the smaller unions which would lose influence by the change will not let it happen without a fight. Lobbying is already intense, and private hints have been dropped that reform might be followed by the creation of an informal grouping in the movement to be a counterweight to a less militant general council. The impulse to push the matter under the carpet this year is strong. Representative arrangements in the Labour movement are so ramshackle that it may seem futile to start at the top, only to enable the general council to reflect more accurately policies approved on the basis of half-empty meetings and ten per cent votes. But the movement cannot plausibly claim that Mr. Tebbit's proposals to encourage greater accountability on matters like the closed shop are insultingly unnecessary, while simultaneously smothering the democratic aspirations of its own congress.

MONEY IS NOT THE ONLY MATTER

It is very good news that budgetary disputes will not be allowed to distract Monday's European summit meeting from the wider and more important problems which the Community ought to be addressing. All too often in the past these meetings have been dominated by British demands for more money. For Britain, this has been an unfortunate necessity, because it is only by kicking up a real fuss that this country has been able to achieve recognition from its partners of the basic justice of its case. But it has been damaging for the Community, not least because the public airing of differences has helped to alienate opinion in Britain and West Germany, the two countries which are net contributors to the budget. In this country, opposition to membership rose to an exceptionally high level two years ago, when the budget issue was particularly heated. The figures in the latest MORI poll, showing a majority of three to two against membership, are less high, but could be related to the return of the issue.

Although Mrs. Thatcher may want to make a reference to the budget at the Brussels summit, most of the time will be spent on other things. There is, after all, plenty to discuss, with the western

economic summit (including the United States and Japan) due to be held at Versailles early in June, and Nato summit in Bonn soon after. In both areas it is important that the Community members should have a concerted policy. At Versailles they will want to discuss the effects of high interest rates on the European economies with President Reagan; and to take up the question of Japanese resistance to imports, already being raised in Gatt, with Mr. Suzuki. In the area of general foreign policy, they need to unify their approaches to such questions as east-west relations, the Middle East and Central America. They should also take up the now growing debate on the need for Europe to contribute more to its own defence.

Simply to list these topics is to demonstrate the scope of Community involvement, and of its potential influence. It is true that the Ten are still far from having a common foreign policy. There are differences of nuance, or more, on all the major world issues. But over the years they have come closer together, and to the outside world they appear a much more impressive entity than they tend to be from inside. That applies particularly to economic and trade questions, and increas-

singly to matters of general foreign policy.

In the twenty-five years since the Treaty of Rome was signed the Community has not fulfilled all the hopes of its founders. The confidence that was shown as recently as 1972 when, on the eve of British entry, the Nine undertook to move to a European union by 1980, has faded. But the European idea is not dead. What is needed is a greater recognition that the European countries do better if they pool their efforts than they would separately, especially in defence and security. Europe is still unwilling to shoulder the responsibilities in this field appropriate to its wealth, experience and political self-confidence.

All this will still leave some hard negotiating to be done on the budget when the Foreign Ministers meet on April 3, after the summit. For one thing, the crucial question of the actual amounts to be repaid to Britain has not yet been broached. There is every reason to be afraid that Britain's budget difficulties will continue, given the Community's propensity to maintain high levels of spending on agriculture; so it has to be ensured that there is no cut-off of arrangements for compensation.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

Most confidential public documents that are preserved become open to inspection after thirty years. That is the general rule, but it cannot be an absolute rule. Even after such a period of time there are some records which ought not to be disclosed for reasons of national security. There are others which should still be kept secret because otherwise distress or danger could be caused to individuals. There is also a third category where the papers contain material that was supplied in confidence and which could not be made public without a breach of confidence.

An element of discretion has to be exercised therefore in applying the rule. This is the responsibility of the Lord Chancellor, and at the moment he is advised in this task simply by the officials of the department which wants to retain the documents in question for a longer period. Almost exactly a year ago,

however, a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Duncan Wilson recommended that he should also be advised by a sub-committee of Privy Counsellors drawn from the Advisory Council on Public Records. This would be a means of ensuring that decisions were not determined solely on the advice of departmental officials concerned to save themselves from embarrassment.

But this proposal has not found favour with the Government. The Lord Chancellor's Department concludes, in an official document published yesterday, that "the most suitable arrangement for supplying the Lord Chancellor with independent advice would be for the Secretary of the Cabinet to assume this role". The use of the phrase "independent advice" in this context may be judged to be either nicely ironic or patently absurd. The Secretary of the Cabinet is indeed indepen-

dent of any particular department, but it is impossible for any department to be embarrassed without a twinge of anxiety for the Government as a whole — which is very much the concern of the Cabinet Secretary. He is also a very busy man with a lot of other things on his mind.

The reason offered for giving him this responsibility is that judgments of when disclosure might be damaging to the "national interest" require "an intimate knowledge of current policies and developments" which members of the Advisory Council could not be expected to have. But the Privy Counsellors could always take account of the advice of the departmental officials, which would in any case still be available to the Lord Chancellor. But there can be no assurance that civil servants are not simply being timid or self-serving unless he receives some genuinely independent advice.

As for the advantages of "pre-lacy". However, I cannot agree with his statement that "the combined strength of nonconformity in England is rather in excess of the Roman Catholic population".

According to *Prospects for the Eighties*, a census of the churches in England taken by the National Initiative in Evangelisation, matters are somewhat different. The 1979 totals for all England are 6,739,000 adult church members; 3,114,000 Protestant; 1,908,000 Episcopal, which means 1,206,000 "nonconformist" adult members; 7,350,000. Adult attendances were 3,850,000 total; 2,533,000 Protestant; 1,256,000 Episcopal, which means 1,277,000 adult "nonconformist" attendances. The Roman Catholic figure was 1,310,000.

Yours sincerely,
THUG LINDSAY,
Bishop's House,
East Denton Hall,
800 West Road,
Newcastle on Tyne.
March 22.

Nonconformist strength

From the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle
Sir, Like any other bishop, I have a vested interest in Clifford Longley's claims (article, March

Madagascar disaster

From Lord Merviale of Wakehampton and the Most Reverend Trevor Huddleston

Sir, Since January, 1982, the great island of Madagascar has been exposed to the fury of cyclones, Benedicte, Electra, Frieda and Gabrielle, driving rural populations to the towns.

By mid-February the rain had been falling in torrents for over a month, in particular over Antananarivo, the capital, and its surrounding districts. In the most productive rural districts, namely along the east coast, around the capital and around the largest lake of Madagascar, Alaotra, to the north-north east the rice crop has been almost wiped out and the cassava plantations are in a similar state. The coffee, vanilla and cloves crops have also been very severely hit.

Dikes have been breached, railways cut, bridges and roads severely damaged by the floods; 65,000 people are already known to be homeless while there are others in the "enclaved" rural districts.

Yours faithfully,
MERRIVALE,
Chairman, Anglo-Malagasy Society.
TREVOR HUDDLESTON, C.R.,
Archbishop of the Indian Ocean,
House of Lords.

Function of police committees

From Mr James Lemkin
Sir, It is timely that questions are being asked about the role of police committees. It seems to be assumed by the Left that police accountability can only be achieved through reporting by the police to local committees which will control the policy, many senior appointments, and the day to day operations of the police in that area.

Such a programme appeared in the Labour Manifesto for the GLC Elections 1981, and there are signs that certain police committees out of London with powers under the Police Act 1964 are working towards these policies. There is also a move amongst the socialist majority on the Association of Metropolitan Authorities to achieve greater local political control over the police.

Many of these steps are not within the framework of the Police Act 1964, nor can they go to the root of good policing which is the establishment of a partnership between the public and the police to work for crime prevention. The time has come for the Home Office to reaffirm that throughout England and Wales the Home Secretary is the ultimate political power in respect of the police, that day to day operational matters are for the Chief Constable of the area and that the police committees have no executive role in this respect or major appointments.

In London where the GLC Police Committee has no power over the police, further steps are being taken to set up a movement of protest about the police, funded by the GLC. This will lead inevitably to local politicians attempting to interfere with procedures for dealing with complaints about the police, and is certainly aimed at countering the important work set in train in good faith by the Home Secretary

to establish voluntary Police liaison committees in the stress areas of London.
Yours faithfully,
JAMES LEMKIN,
Member of Greater London Council,
Conservative Spokesman on the Police,
The County Hall, SE1.

From Mr Raymond Blackburn
Sir, Police accountability relates only to matters of administration. What matters is law enforcement. Here the police are accountable "to the law and to the law alone". The quotation is from Lord Denning M.R. in *R v Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis ex parte Blackburn* (1968) 2 Q.B. 118. The other judges agreed. Lord Edmund Davies said that the police owe a duty to the public to enforce the law but it is not a duty which any police authority can tell him to do. This is what police officers are quite rightly taught at police college.

This was the only case in which the judges have assessed their influence to induce the police to change their minds, and from later experience I regard it as unlikely that they will do so again.

I agree that there should be no political accountability. This makes Mr Anderson's suggestion of an independent body the more interesting, but if it were to carry public confidence it would have to be able to pursue investigations with the aid of personnel recruited from outside any police force. Today even the Director of Public Prosecutions is unable to do that even in cases against the police.
Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homefield Road,
Chiswick, W4.

Ulster Assembly plan

From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Bromley Beckenham (Conservative)

Sir, As you rightly say in your leading article (March 22), on Mr Prior's proposed initiative for Northern Ireland: "Of course, an assembly whose members have nothing much to do except berate the administration and insult each other (which has been accounted the most likely outcome) would tend to political mischief."

This in itself is sufficient reason for moving cautiously, but Mr Prior's proposed initiative poses other practical problems which you do not describe so clearly. The Assembly will, it seems, have specialist committees which will be able to question the relevant Ministers and civil servants. These committees are likely to strike a more personal and partisan note than we have been accustomed to at Westminster, and their impact on the administrative machine in Northern Ireland could be important and malign.

It will also not be easy to transfer executive powers to the Assembly. When I was responsible for the Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland, we spent some time discussing ways in which we could give district councils more power over such matters as planning decisions and local improvement schemes. The step-by-step approach that we envisaged presented few administrative problems. It will not be so easy to transfer part responsibility for planning or part

responsibility for roads to a devolved Assembly.

But apart from the political and administrative problems there is an important constitutional issue involved. Parliament should not thrust a particular scheme of devolution upon a Province that does not want it.

In the first Parliament, Conservative voters and Conservative argument forced the Labour Government to hold referendums in Scotland and Wales on their devolution schemes. These expensive and divisive plans were dropped when it was shown that the voters would not support them in sufficient numbers. It would be astonishing if a Conservative Government were now to force a scheme for devolved government on another part of the United Kingdom without seeking the consent of the voters concerned.

It would normally be best to hold a referendum after a devolution Bill had passed through Parliament; for the debates on the Bill itself could play an important role in informing the public about the merits and demerits of the proposed scheme. As you have noted, however, almost all the Members of Parliament from Northern Ireland seem to be opposed to major aspects of the proposed scheme. In order to avoid this, it might therefore be sensible to hold a referendum after the publication of a White Paper and before a detailed discussion of the legislation.
Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOODHART,
House of Commons.
March 24.

Polaris and Trident

From Mr Frank Blackaby

Sir, At present, in its Polaris-launched system, Britain has 64 launchers, each with three warheads — 192 nuclear warheads registered on the Soviet Union. Each warhead is probably of the order of 200 kilotons, some 16 times the size of the Hiroshima bomb. So the total force represents some 3,000 Hiroshima-equivalents.

Against the proposed Trident system, even if the number of launchers is limited to 12, and the number of warheads on each launcher is limited to eight, the total number of warheads will roughly double. Further, given the increased throw-weight of the Trident II, each of the warheads will probably be of the order of 300-350 kilotons. In megatonnage, it presents a troubling prospect of power, compared with the Polaris system. We move up to 10,000 Hiroshima-equivalents.

Meanwhile, at Geneva the United States has been pressing the Soviet Union to accept the United States proposal by which the Soviet Union would dismantle all its land-based nuclear missiles targeted on Western Europe.

There is a certain asymmetry here. Insofar as it is sensible to have separate negotiations about long-range theatre nuclear forces in Europe, it is surely rational for those negotiations to take into account Western European missiles targeted on the Soviet Union as well as Soviet missiles targeted on Western Europe.

Let us suppose for a moment that the United States were in the same position as the Soviet Union: that is, let us suppose that in addition to the Soviet missiles directed against its territory, there were also Brazilian and Argentine nuclear missiles aimed at North American cities. Would we consider it strange if the United States demanded some kind of parity with these missiles also, as well as with the Soviet ones?

Yours faithfully,
FRANK BLACKABY, Director,
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute,
Bergshamra,
S-1773 Solna,
Sweden.
March 16.

Cricket and South Africa

From the Secretary of the South African Cricket Union

Sir, The Hon the Member for Isle of Ely (Clement Freud) in a letter to you (March 11) chose some pretty damaging epithets in his assessment of those English and English cricketers now playing a brief series of matches with South African Xis. How would he judge the 50 (yes, 50) English professional cricketers all presently or until recently registered as county players with the Test and County Cricket Board who since October have been here coaching and playing with our clubs and provinces?

These 50 cricket coaches spend much of their coaching hours with the non-white players and particularly with the schoolboys. Their predecessors over what is now a full 100 years have been a major factor in maintaining the standards of our cricket and in taking the game into new areas. Are these men the same sort of blackguards Clement Freud would have Graham Gooch and his team so regarded?

If Clement Freud rates Englishmen who play cricket against South Africa as unpatriotic (I thought that word had become archaic among your British Liberals) then just how low among his countrymen will he place those who come to keep South African cricket alive and viable?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES FORTUNE,
South African Cricket Union,
PO Box 55009,
Worthington, 2116, Johannesburg.

A fare wage

Professor J. F. Richardson

Sir, When London Transport fares were reduced, the staff had a special increase in wages because their free fare privilege was worth less as a result. Now that the fares have been increased, may we presume that there will be an appropriate reduction in wages?

Yours faithfully,
J. F. RICHARDSON,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
University College of Swansea,
Singleton Park, Swansea.

Teachers and the pastoral role

From the General Secretary of the Professional Association of Teachers

Sir, Was it editorial policy or divine intervention that placed your leading article on Dr. Runcie's view of religious education beside Dr. Harris's letter on the teacher's role (March 20)?

The notion that teachers should have done with the pastoral role and concentrate on purveying knowledge may be appealing to some at a time when parents are inclined to abdicate their responsibilities, but it overlooks what is the true nature of teaching. The mistake is easily made when advice from many quarters might lead one to suppose that what matters is what is taught (the curriculum), how it is taught (streaming or mixing ability), how success is measured (the examination system), the amount of books and equipment available (resources), the size of the teaching force (staffing), and so on. But the truth lies elsewhere.

What is it that remains with young people when they leave school? What residue is traceable within our spirits after all those years of having information directed at us? When we look back, we remember not facts but people. What a teacher of himself. It is the quality of the individual who stands in front of the class that determines the quality of education. We teach what we are. Caring teachers create caring pupils, and the rest matters hardly at all. The day the profession advocates what Dr. Harris and his fellow signatories call the pastoral rignarole, it turns its back on its principal responsibility.

If a return to a Christian emphasis in religious education would help to reestablish a sense of personal responsibility for one another among teachers and taught, what the offering of various religions and none as equal beliefs has brought us to is the belief that everyone may choose what gratifies him most. Thereby have we produced a nation committed to a devastating mix of materialism and relativism.

If the long-withdrawn tide of Christian faith is on the turn, the teaching profession should be glad of it. Nothing would be more

likely to encourage parents to resume their responsibilities, and join with it in offering enduring values to those who hold the future in their grasp.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAWSON,
Professional Association of Teachers,
99 Friar Gate,
Derby.
March 22.

From Mr John I. Edmonds
Sir, Your vision of prelates standing their ground and giving voice to a more confident and aggressive Christianity makes for a striking Saturday leading article (Tide of the Faith, March 20) but a muddled one in the context of religious education.

With a number of other humanists I have recently been studying the Hampshire Agreed Syllabus, which is under consideration in Gloucestershire too. We recognized that the writers of the syllabus did indeed see serving community relations as part of its purpose.

To us, as presumably to them, this seemed a serious enough purpose for any course of education. Why characterize it as patronizing?

Similarly, you characterize a reasonable attempt to look objectively at religious and, in a very limited way, non-religious views of life, "creedal amorgas-bord", and young people's need to understand Christianity's pervasive influence on their present and our past as presenting Christianity as a bit of our living heritage.

And yet you concede that it is not part of the task of religious education to win juvenile converts to Christianity. What, then, can its more serious purpose be? To me, the demands on teachers to achieve Hampshire's syllabus seem enormous enough. It is for others to see that young children lead a Christian life, if that is what they want. Religious education can only attempt to show why some people want this, and what results it might have.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN I. EDMONDS,
Headmaster,
Cheltenham.
March 22.

Education economies

From Mr David Aaronovitch

Sir, Professor Marriot's way of saving money with religious education (February 22) would be, I believe, worse than the Government's own plans. In suggesting that more students should be admitted but all given smaller grants he is proposing to worsen the already miserable social mix within universities by excluding those who cannot acquire extra funds.

He then turns to the idea of student loans, describing the American system as efficient. Having just returned from a speaking tour of North America campuses I can assure you it is anything but efficient. Bad debts are rising, basic grants are being cut and part-time jobs, which American students depend upon, are disappearing.

Professor Marriot's and Sir Keith Joseph's problems both stem from their joint premise that higher education is indefensible and will inevitably be cut back.

I believe universities can be asked to perform vital national functions, thereby ensuring their continued health and prosperity. If universities were directed by a national body, determining agreed objectives, flexible admissions and positive initiatives to deal with social problems, then they could thrive in a new atmosphere of public support and confidence.

The Manpower Services Com-

mission is not being curtailed; rather, its determination to meet real needs has secured it a greatly expanded role in society with consequent funding. There is no reason why universities could not also offer courses and training to deal with the structural unemployment that looks set to remain with us for the future.

Both the Government and Professor Marriot's plans lead to fewer students from poor backgrounds and greater isolation and elitism in higher education. Only a policy which breaks out of this and secures public support can in the long run save the higher education system from constant cutbacks.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID AARONOVITCH,
President,
National Union of Students,
3 Endsleigh Street, WC1.

Humber bridge

From Mr A. F. Clarke

Sir, We expect some lighthearted entertainment from your third leader (March 17), but it is not time for a newspaper with the international reputation of *The Times* to refrain from such superficial comments as you have made regarding the Humber bridge? If, in the United Kingdom in a serious newspaper, we can see the signing of a solemn declaration of British engineering, serving a long-felt need in Humber-side and destined to play an increasing part in our national system of communications, it is surprising that foreign journalists, equally superficial, can receive good pay for writing scornfully about the intelligence of the British?

The truth is that the Humber bridge is playing an important part in the development of Humber-side as the "land of opportunity" as it was described by Her Majesty in the opening ceremony. For the first two months of its use an average of 13,000 vehicles a day were passing over. The most encouraging feature is that there is steadily growing use by heavy commercial and industrial vehicles.

From an accountant's viewpoint the bridge is far from profitable. There may be some islands of profitability in the sphere of transportation, but they are hard to find. Fortunately, Governments of both main parties had sufficient vision to enable the Humber Bridge Board to construct the bridge. A growing number of our people, within and without Humber-side, is grateful that the views implied by your leader did not prevail.

Yours faithfully,
F. CLARKE,
Chairman, Humber Bridge Board,
Guildhall,
Kingston Upon Hull,
North Humber-side.
March 18.

Tide of faith

From Mr Nicolas Walter

Sir, Twice this year the Archbishop of Canterbury has defended and demanded more of the traditional hegemony of religion in our national life, first in supporting the present law of blasphemy and suggesting that it should be extended to cover not only Christianity but all religions, and then in supporting the present system of religious education and suggesting that Christianity should continue to be taught not only to Christian but also to non-Christian and even non-religious children.

That foreign journalists, equally superficial, can receive good pay for writing scornfully about the intelligence of the British? The obvious response may be that he would, wouldn't he? But the serious response is that, if religion is so important and so influential, why can't it look after itself without having special protection in the courts and in the schools?

Far from being an expression of the voice of Christian confidence, as is claimed in your leading article (March 20), isn't it one more attempt to stop the tide of faith running out?

Yours faithfully,
NICOLAS WALTER,
Nationalist Press Association,
88 Islington High Street, N1.
March 18.

Different complexion

From Mr David Carr

Sir, We learned today from your newspaper that an unemployed labourer who "streaked" on to the rugby pitch at Cardiff was fined £50.

Miss Erika Rowe who performed a similar feat, though with notable differences, at Twickenham received offers of varying types of employment. Is this another example of naked chauvinism?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID CARR,
37 High Street,
Clebury Mortimer,
Salop.
March 23.

ays to
Apaches
schools

sition and have no interest in the education of the children of a whole school. The education of the children of a whole school is the only aim in the battle to keep the public opinion in the schools unselfish and demand a view of the future role of schools.

The problem for the independent sector is that the fence is based on the look beyond the school. But unless the school is seen to be seeking what interest they may lose in the battle for lack of public support.

The national interest is in context is not difficult to find. The organization of secondary education, when conferred on the majority of children, has in some sense the more able children and the more able children are the more able children.

Against this background it is not difficult to see a way in which independent schools can serve the national interest. With a few exceptions, these schools are a small number of good independent schools which can offer a level of education which is not only more popular but also in minor respects such as Russian and Greek.

If the independent schools are to survive, they must concentrate on the very best and specialise in a few subjects. They must collectively use the money to meet the needs of the public and the needs of the public and the needs of the public.

John Roe
The author of *John Roe*
Westminster School
© Times Newspapers Limited 1982

and collect views but a national and Olympic event. It is as well to be aware of the fact that the school is a public school and not a private school.

f the track

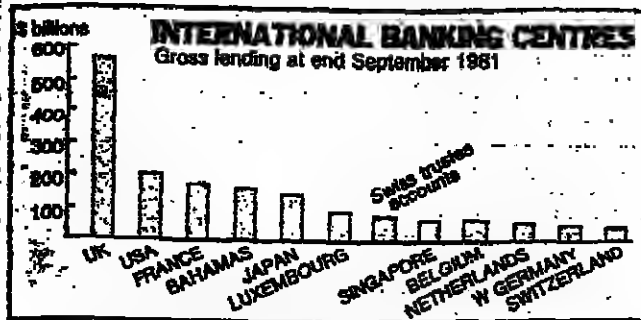
well-known naturalist and wildlife expert, David Appleton, has been invited to give a lecture on the subject of the environment at the Science Museum, London, on Monday, March 29.

From this week's news: The rich got richer while the poor got poorer. Who went backwards and who went forwards? The answer is that the rich got richer and the poor got poorer.

PH5

BUSINESS NEWS

UK leads the world



The United Kingdom is the world's biggest international banking centre, with more than a quarter of the market. This is more than twice the share of the United States and more than three times that of France. The United Kingdom has been gaining market share in recent years after losing to newer centres in the early 1970s. But new rules introduced in December to encourage international banking could pose a challenge.

US investment sought

Thirty American electronics companies are discussing further investment in Britain with the Department of Industry. Mr John MacGregor, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Industry, told a conference of American industrialists in London yesterday that Britain is overwhelmingly the preferred location for American electronics companies. Since 1980 five groups have decided to establish manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom and 12 more have indicated an intention to expand existing British operations.

N Ireland expected to lag

Northern Ireland will recover more slowly from the recession than the rest of the United Kingdom, according to a detailed post-Budget assessment by the influential Economical Council which advises Mr James Prior, the Ulster Secretary. Unemployment will continue to rise by 1,000 a month taking the rate to 25 per cent. A cut in jobs is unlikely before 1984, the council says. It calls for more spending on house construction and industrial development.

Machinetool sales down 30 per cent

The machinetool industry's sales were 30 per cent lower in 1981 than in 1980, according to the Department of Trade figures published yesterday. Home sales fell 35 per cent and exports 23 per cent. New export orders, however, remained steady during the year. Engineering industry's orders recovered strongly last year with the order book at the end of 1981 reaching 11 per cent higher than a year earlier.

● Daily production of crude oil by United States petroleum companies totalled 8.7m barrels in the week ended March 22, unchanged from the previous week. Exports were 1.5m barrels in the corresponding year-earlier week.

MARKET SUMMARY

ICI warning hits shares

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 55.9, down 2.7
FT 100 68.91, down 0.22
FT All-Share 342.02, down 2.02
Bargains 23,047

Suggestions from the directors of ICI that they may make a cash offer to shareholders later in the year pushed shares in the chemical giant down 3p to 318p. The warning, together with concern about the group's petrochemical division, came at an analysts' meeting when the company said it hoped to restore the 1980 level of 23p a share.

Elsewhere it was trading news and a special situation which added the sparkle to a quiet day's trading, with the FT Index ending the day 2.7 down at 55.9. Four operators D M Lancaster, better known as Club 18-30, put on 5p to 31p as the company admitted it had received a bid approach. Market speculations suggest that this will be at 33p a share but Mr Neil Scott, chairman of Owners Abroad, denied any involvement.

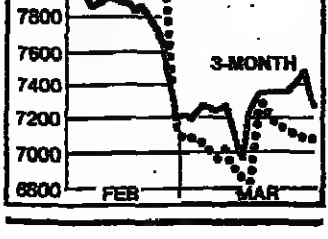
Imperial Group shed 1p to 92 1/2p as Mr Geoffrey Kent, chairman, told shareholders that he was confident of seeing much improved pretax profits in the first half of the current year.

Glits remained out of favour with losses of up to 2 1/4 across the board in thin trading.

COMMODITIES

Tin resumed its decline yesterday after a brief period of consolidation. Cash metal tumbled by 50 to end the day at £7,150 a tonne, while three months tin was 584 lower at £7,302. The market is a way of the continued uncertainty within the International Tin Council about whether to impose quotas on members.

Cocoa firmed on near-term supply tightness. March rose £16 to £1,025 a tonne and May put on £10 to £1,025. Dealers are more confident that producers are not about to release cocoa just because other income has diminished.



TODAY

Board meetings: Interims: Cap-seals, Cope Allman, Marston Finance Trust, Pico, Sanderson Murray and Elder, Stohert and Pitt. Final: Hanger Investments, Charles Hurst, Molins.

New candidate

Herr Ernst Breit, 57, head of the German postal workers' union, is likely to be the next chairman of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB). He was adopted last night as the choice of the 17 DGB unions in place of Herr Alois Pfeiffer who withdrew his candidacy after coming under fire for making personal investments in the West Berlin property market.

● EEC industrialists' confidence in the strength of their companies weakened in February, breaking last year's upward trend, an EEC Commission survey said. ● The Dutch seasonally adjusted index of industrial production in January, unchanged at 57, (base January, 1978) in February, compared with January.

Tough stance gives franc further lift

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 25

The franc recovered further on the exchanges at the close of dealing today, confirming the reversal of the downward trend of the past week.

This is partly due to categorical opposition from M Jacques Delors, Finance Minister, to any devaluation or adjustment of parities within the European Monetary System, and to the four point increase in the money market rate in the past 10 days. It was again raised by one point to 18 per cent yesterday.

Additional exchange control measures, including the reduction from one month to 15 days of the delay for repatriation of foreign currency from export earnings, also helped to consolidate the limited recovery of the currency.

While the dollar closed high on the exchanges, at FF6.2445 after 6.229 on Wednesday, the Deutsche Mark slipped to 2.611 from 2.592.

Sterling was resilient at 11.24. The Bank of France did not have to intervene on the exchange markets.

The dispelling of fears of a crash devaluation after the bad results of the local elections last Sunday also had a beneficial effect on the Paris Bourse, where shares rose by an average of just under 1 per cent.

The Bank of France is prepared to raise the money

Nigerian move puts £250m in jeopardy

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Up to £250m of business could be lost to British companies as a result of the virtual freeze on all imports imposed earlier this week by the Nigerian government. The nation is one of Britain's largest markets, with British goods accounting for more than one fifth of the country's non-oil imports. Total shipments from the UK last year were £1,500m.

The £250m estimate was made yesterday by the Federation of British Industries, which said that thousands of large and small companies would be affected by the two-month moratorium on imports. In addition the Nigerian subsidiaries of British companies may face difficulties in importing parts and spares.

Leading companies trading with Nigeria include Dunlop, BL, Turner and Newall, Lever Brothers, the United Africa Company, Paterson Zochonis and the Wellcome Foundation. Companies with goods awaiting shipment to Africa's most populous nation are being advised not

to send them without a credit note signed in London. Meanwhile, according to agency reports from Lagos, the Nigerian capital, government officials have attempted to reassure foreign suppliers that contracts signed before this week's decision will be honoured. The Nigerian Central Bank has been forced to order commercial banks to halt the issue of letters of credit and the processing of foreign exchange applications.

The action has been taken against the background of falling oil production, which has been halted to 30,000 barrels a day in the past week, and the sharp drop in oil revenues. Faced with the slump in world oil prices Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves have been seriously depleted to £2,800m, enough to cover imports for only two months.

Professor Green Nwankwo of the Nigerian Central Bank was quoted by Nigerian newspapers as saying that imports for which paperwork had been completed before the directives were issued would be unaffected.

After the appointment in 1980 of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman, broad strategic objectives were set, including the restoration of BSC to profitability, cost reductions, and the hiring of some of its activities to the private sector.

Talks between senior Whitehall officials and BSC executives on the organization's corporate plan up to 1984-85 have reached an advanced stage. Announcements on the corporate plan for the new financial year and on the strategic objectives are expected after the Easter recess.

BSC will be a model for other industries including British Shipbuilders, the Post Office and British Telecom.

move by the United States Administration to curb the level of European steel imports. Mr MacGregor has been pressing for an external financing limit for next year of £70m-£80m higher than the provisional ceiling of £50m set last autumn and confirmed this month in the public spending White Paper.

Redpath Dorman Long International announced yesterday that it has signed an agreement with South Korea's Hyundai Engineering & Construction company to provide engineering services for the construction of a new cable-stayed bridge.

The forum concedes that with 30 million tonnes of shipyard capacity for little over 10 million tonnes demand it is not easy to stop governments supporting their shipyards on which many jobs depend.

Mr Jim Davis, the IMIF chairman, said: "The present policy of subsidies is not getting the world anywhere. Everybody does it, and nobody benefits. It just produces more ships that make the situation worse."

US loan rates cast shadow on world economies

Bank cautious on recovery

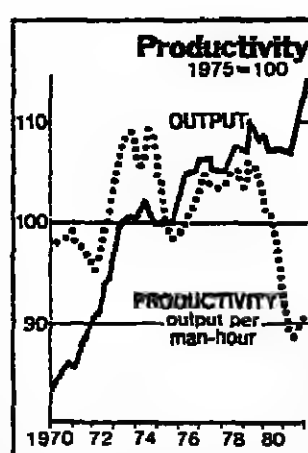
By John Whitmore

The Bank of England is taking a cautious line in its view of prospects for economic recovery this year and warns that any sizeable rise in international interest rates would increase the difficulties for companies and tend to make economic growth this year less likely.

But the latest edition of the Bank's Quarterly Bulletin makes it clear that in general the economy is now in a better position to respond favourably to an increase in demand. Although the Bank gives no specific forecast of its own for the economy, its assessment places considerable emphasis on the uncertainties surrounding the course of international interest rates, exchange rates and oil prices.

The Bank says there could be continued upward pressure on United States interest rates this year as a result of a combination of a large federal deficit and economic recovery. However, it adds that the United States authorities are aware of the disadvantages of the high interest rates and the way in which they can have a sharp impact on economic activity.

The Bulletin points out that high United States interest rates place other countries in a considerable dilemma. They have either to accept higher interest rates themselves, with harmful



consequences for economic growth, or a fall in their exchange rates, with harmful inflationary effects.

But the Bank adds that to the extent that it is possible for European countries to maintain a degree of parallelism in their interest rates, this should ease the conflict between internal and external considerations and help to keep interest rates lower.

This appears to mean that the major European countries should recognize their joint interest and consult each other. The Bank says that any united action on interest rate policies would be difficult to operate because of the differing market factors and political sensitivities.

On the domestic economy

the Bank says that, despite the forecasting difficulties imposed by the forecasting difficulties imposed by the problem of pinpointing exactly where the bottoming of the recession occurred last year, most forecasters agree that output should continue to grow in 1982.

The bank says that although the projected fall in the PSBR as a proportion of G.D.P. continued to reflect a cautious fiscal stance, the Budget changes meant that prospects for output were higher, and for inflation lower, than they would otherwise have been.

The Bulletin notes the encouraging trend in wages, prices and productivity. But while commenting that exports grew more strongly than expected last year, it notes that the performance of non-oil exports over the past two years has been less good. Over that period exports of manufactured goods have fallen slightly while world markets have grown by about 3 1/2 per cent.

The Bank also expresses concern about the high level of imports. The level of imports cannot be explained either by movements in competitiveness or by the long established tendency for imports to rise over time irrespective of changes in competitiveness and domestic demand.

Buy British call upsets Japan team

By Clifford Webb

Foreign exhibitors taking part in Mecut 82 and Metal Working 82, Britain's biggest machinetool show for two years, were upset yesterday by the "Buy British" opening speech of Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the machinetool industry's National Economic Development Council.

The prosperity of Britain depends upon redeployment as quickly as possible of the three million unemployed. Replying to the opening speech at Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre, Mr Harold Hewitt, chairman of the Metalforming Machinery Makers' Association, said that the exhibition was international and hoped that overseas exhibitors would understand the "Buy British" appeal.

Mr J. L. D. (Pat) Galle, president of the Machine Tool Trades Association (MTTA) (joint organizers of the show), said: "We have not had any formal complaints from overseas exhibitors but some of the home-grown variety have told us that it was about time somebody stood up and shouted for Britain." An evening show call by Mr Kenneth Lane, director-general of the MTTA, for a 50 per cent surcharge on imports of Japanese numerically controlled machinery had already upset some of the Japanese exhibitors who felt there was a concerted anti-Japanese move by the MTTA.



Fred the robot is school star

These boys from Trinity School, Carlisle, won one of the five star prizes. In the Department of Industry's second schools computer competition with a computer-controlled robot called Fred. The other winners were from Braintree, Essex, Norwich, Sandwell, West Midlands, and Port Glasgow. One hundred schools won prizes in the competition, but these five schools also received a graphics board and the required computer programs, a colour monitor and a printer. Five special schools, at Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, Cambridge, Cirencester, Coventry and Belfast, will receive systems adapted for their use.

BSC to be efficiency guinea pig

By Our Industrial Editor

After the appointment in 1980 of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman, broad strategic objectives were set, including the restoration of BSC to profitability, cost reductions, and the hiring of some of its activities to the private sector.

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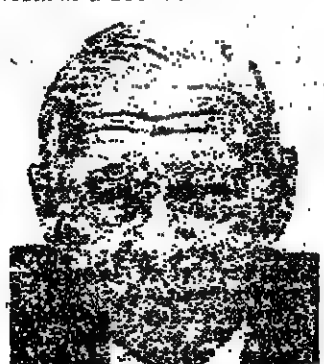
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Three directors join ACC board

By Drew Johnston

Three directors have been appointed to the board of Associated Communications Corporation, the property and entertainment group where a bitter takeover battle is being fought between Mr Robert Holmes a Court's TVM Enterprises and the privately owned Heron Corporation.

The three are Sir Michael Clapham, Mr Michael Edwards and Mr George Preston. They replace the three directors who left the board earlier this week. Two of these, Lord Matthews and Sir Leo Pliatzky, quit after an unsuccessful attempt to remove Mr Holmes a Court as chairman.



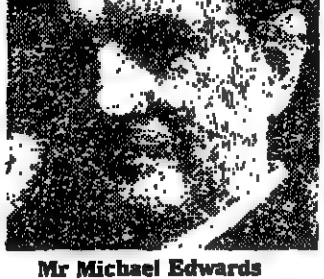
Sir Michael Clapham

The third director, Sir Max Aitken, who was not party to the boardroom row, retired through ill-health. The new men were selected for their posts through ACC's advisers, Standard Chartered Bank.

Sir Michael Clapham, aged 70, is a former deputy chairman of ICI, and is also former chairman of the Birmingham Post and Mail. He is a substantial institutional shareholder in ACC with about 5 per cent of the equity.

Mr Edwards, 56, is a former managing director of BSC (International) and is provost of the City of London Polytechnic. Mr George Preston, 73, a Bank of England official for 30 years, is a director of the London board of the Bank of New South Wales. He retired two years ago as a director of Standard Chartered Bank.

All three have asked to waive their directors' fees until the future ownership of ACC is agreed by the company's shareholders.



Mr Michael Edwards

Fairview Estates plc

Interim Statement - 6 months ended 31st December 1981

	6 months to 31 Dec 81	6 months to 31 Dec 80
Turnover	£200	£200
	14,784	11,737
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	2,827	2,700
Taxation	(454)	(1,362)
Profit after Taxation	2,363	1,338
Interim Dividend	447	411
(Amount per Share)	(1.328p)	(1.265p)
Earnings per share	7.0p	4.1p
Net Asset Value per Share	149p	144p

* Adjusted to reflect audited tax charge

INTERIM DIVIDEND

An interim dividend of 1.328p will be paid on 7th May 1982 to Shareholders registered on 15th April 1982. This represents an increase of 5%.

PROFIT & PROSPECTS

The Company's contracted rent roll is now £3,900m. Good progress in creating a balance between industrial and other investment properties in the portfolio is being made by the development of office and retail investments.

The housing business has improved from a very poor winter period but it is too soon to tell if the recent reduction in interest rates will consolidate this improved market into a base for further growth.

By virtue of the underlying property assets, the Company remains in a strong financial position.

D. J. Cope, Chairman

25th March, 1982

Creating places to work, places to live.

Fairview

■ IN SHORT ■

Cambridge hit more bad luck

Mr Greenwood will resume his flying mission next month to Czechoslovakia, the other first-world opponents, in West Germany, and France take on Peru. By then, the Spanish-born, 26-year-old international against walks, his reliable jigsaw, built around 22 scorable pieces, will be nearing completion. The walking will at last be almost at an end.

the year'

to become the first English semi-professional or professional club to play on a Sunday, will run another experiment on Sunday week when they stage a match with a five thirty kick-off. The visitors for a Northern Premier League fixture are Burton Albion. Malcolm Flanagan, South Liverpool's treasurer, said: "There isn't much on television about that time, and we're hoping people will want to come out to watch a game after their Sunday dinner."

North League midland division	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Leeds	31	18	8	4	62	27	48
Sheff Wed	31	19	7	4	62	28	48
Derby Town	30	17	8	6	54	30	42
Warrth	32	16	10	4	48	26	42
Leedsbridge	33	15	8	10	50	40	38
Worcester C	30	14	7	9	45	36	36
Sheff Hallam	33	12	9	13	43	41	31
Sheff U	33	13	6	13	50	45	31
Derby Town	32	12	7	13	51	51	31
Derby Town	29	9	12	18	46	33	30
Sheff Wed	31	9	11	11	37	43	29
Derby Town	30	8	9	12	41	44	27
Derby Town	31	8	13	13	38	44	27
Derby Town	27	10	8	11	38	35	26
Sheff Wed	30	6	10	12	51	52	26
Sheff Wed	32	10	4	18	29	48	24
Sheff U	31	8	7	16	45	66	33
Sheff U	30	8	8	18	27	55	33
Sheff U	31	7	15	16	56	66	31
Sheff U	30	4	9	17	23	57	17
Sheff U	28	6	3	19	28	67	15

Rebels' las

The first international in Johannesburg which the South Africans won by eight wickets, and the second match ended in a draw. The 35-year-old Natalian was the most prolific wicket-taker in the one-day series, with the Springboks won 3-0. The visitors will need another fast outing against a Green and White team. Cook and in-form Wayne Larkins and Dennis Ames to save the series, they remain prone to sudden middle-order collapses. With Graeme Pollock due for a return to the side, Cook and Kristien among the runs, the South Africans have little fear of a poor batting display.

Righting a Wrong the Danish

By Richard

Only Lene Køppen, the Danish artist, was able to create a significant built in the broadening chess march at the All-England championships, sponsored by Unilever, at Wembley yesterday. Miss Køppen has often said she cannot rarely beat her

in a row for the first time. She lifted the boast by winning 11-11-8 against Xu Rong, who led the defence of her Danish title last week. But her return for that effort was frightening. She stands out in the quarter-finals, like a military wagon surrounded by humans, except that in this case other seven protagonists are Chinese. They have five out of eight in the men's singles too. The male warriors will be joined because Morten Frost, Dano, Prakash Padakone, the Indian, and Liam Swie King, the American, have yet to meet their final opponents. But the line swarmed through earlier than even this forecast.

China's first visit from a historic in every way. To the women's singles' table is almost won. "I try not to think of all the others as Chinese, as 'players'." Miss Koppen ruelfully. She now plays in Ruizhen, who beat her in Friends Provident Masters at Albert Hall in September. Even if she carries out another these she must bear four these in a row to win the title. She is asking too much even of a player who has won it twice.

French, champion with Miss Koppen in 1980, also managed a win over the Chinese, Tian Bing-Yi,

Koppen champion with Miss European 1977 and still the first game champion, won the first fultener Chen Tian-Lung, and tips itself plays less now he loudspeakers much more. im back on had to summon third game an court for the only two pointers that he won Two more are
gent China's wation battles but in each

Gregory must miss the semi-final

They mean was not in the best of spirits. "We were beaten by the system, not the girls," he said. "Tiger Power was referring to the fact that we were allowed to women players in the Sunningdale Foursomes, reduced to the last four yesterday."

The result of another eventful day in the life of the four champions has survived, thereby breeding fresh ground. The semi-final matches this morning are Neil McCallum and Maudie McNeill v Mary McKenna and Maureen Madill at 9.30 followed by Redley Muscroft and Duncan Muscroft v Christine Langford and Mickey Vane.

One women's pair fell by the wayside, but that was inevitable since Miss Langford and Miss Walker, who were the first to be pitted against the Welsh sisters, Vicki Thomas and Mandy Rawlings, both amateurs. In today's match, the two professionals will have to give a stroke to the Irish pair at 11 holes and the two amateurs will be able to yield a similar advantage at nine.

Judging by what we have seen so far Coles and McClelland will have no trouble in getting the job done. The Irish women, also amateurs, have so far had to play only 57 holes in five matches and have made 104 holes in 10 matches on 14th. In the morning they had reached the turn in 35, one under par from the men's tees, and in the afternoon they were 36.

Their consistency had been such that they have never dropped more than one stroke to the amateurs in any of their last three putts. They have not played one hole badly, the odd lapse on the green apart.

At 1.30, the match between Charles Cox, beaten at the 14th by Miss Madill and Miss McKenna, maintained

[illegible]

about his general play
Early scores: 58; J. McHaffey, 5; Hooh: 68;
Wadson, G. Harbort, 70; I. Ask: Neilson 71;
C. Cough, J. G. T. Purdie, 72; G. Morgan, 69;
P. M. B. 73; G. C. 74; M. L. 75; 76;
77, 78; Eastwood, J. Neilson (Canada), 1.
—

WING

air problem

Micholls

He confirmed that the boat
named Victory yesterday, rep-
resenting Royal Burmah, had
not, would not necessarily be
the one that competes for the

The 54-strong squad will move south to either Nassau or Florida for the winter, before returning to Newport for final trials and an attempt at the last Challenger victory is the first of the new crop of 12 metres boats to be launched and it is certain there

ROUND-UP

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: South Liverpool 2, Marnley 2, Warrington 1, Bangor 5. **Tables top:** *Sarn-John*, second *1st Mossley* 2.

ISLAND LEAGUE: 1st Mossley won 6-1 on aggregate.

ISLAND LEAGUE: Cup second round. *African Armadillo* 0.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackburn 0, Newcastle 1.

ISLAND LEAGUE: 1st Mossley won 6-1 on aggregate.

NATIONAL COMBINATIONS: Reading 0, Oxford 1.

WESTLAND 1, Great Powers 0.

SKIING CO

Depth Co

Underarm	130	305	Good
South slopes	130	270	Good
Siding good	170	210	Good
Powder to spring on	180	290	Good
Good powder snow on upper slope	205	525	Good
Lower pistes slushy	—	220	Good
Excellent piste skiing	170	200	Good
Excellent skiing	80	230	Good
Excellent skiing conditions	190	315	Good
Good skiing above 1800m	180	290	Good
Good skiing	180	290	Good

Spring conditions			
Runs of Oulex	20	90	Fair
Good skiing on upper pistes			
Runs	230	300	Good
Superb skiing on upper slopes			
In the above reports, supplied by reports from the stations, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. All runs have been received from other sources:			
Summary	Depth (cm)	State of snow	Weather °C
Richthausen	50	Hard	—
Walden	150	Hard	—
Schelling	130	Hard	—
Walden	200	Hard	—
Walden	70	Hard	—
Walden	45	Hard	—
Walden	40	Hard	—
Walden	40	Hard	—
Walden	110	Grainy	—
Walden	80	Grainy	—

	Depth (cm)	State of		Weather
	L	U	P	
oilseed	50	150	Soft	-5
sunflower	220	300	Powder	-5
rapeseed	—	180	Powder	-1
straw of Oats	10	120	Powder	-4
barley	70	240	Powder	-3
clover	80	200	Powder	-5
oilseed	50	180	Powder	-3
straw	80	120	Powder	-3
oats	50	200	Soft	-3
barley	120	280	Powder	-5
clover	70	230	Powder	-3
straw	120	200	Powder	-3
oats	120	200	Powder	-5

By Richard Burnell

It is sometimes claimed that the Lord is to be found on the side of the underdog, and certainly during their six years of defeat but honored for good losses at the 11th houseboat regatta on the River Thames, Oxford, Cambridge had not been on one might say—actually, around 10 p.m. they hit a submerged piece of timber and ripped out a piece and part of the hull of their fifteen-ton wooden shell. The crew had to go ashore opposite Chiswick eyot and returned in the boat houses in the college launch. The damage was considerable. If not Cambridge would take over their second crew's boat. But either way their preparation for Saturday's race was seriously hampered.

Apart from the evening damage it was a day for conservation at Putney yesterday. Both crews were enjoying their energies and the public were enjoying the sunshine and no doubt consumed a little. The British Isles this summer, and even some members of the press were seen to nod off in the heat.

The morning's work consisted of three practice starts by Oxford and two by Cambridge. Their first notable mistake was when the first Blues' non-combatant secretary managed to wrap the mooring rope of their state boat around the hull of their second during breakfast launch.

Policies and programmes were diverged. Dan Topolski missed the second start by coming out at 2.30, accepting the slack water on the top of the tide in the interests of attuning his muscles to the time of Saturday's race.

Argentina held

West Germany held the World

Nicholas to stay

Peter Nicholas, the Arsenal midfielder who recently lost his first team place, will not be leaving Coventry City in an exchange deal with the England under-21 striker, Gary Thompson. Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, would offer no explanation why the deal has been called off.

Wrestling:
BAGGETT: Public Schools Doubles (Queen's
Club, Komsungstad).

Rugby Union
CLUB MATCHES: Lincolli 68, Penarth 35;
Pontypool 2, Bristol 18; Gloucester Wanderers
3, Ebbw Vale 13; Morriston 7, Coventry 35;
Mortshampton 14, Nuneaton 3; Mobbe Memorials
14, Llanelli 14; East Midlands 22, Barntons 33.
SCHOOL MATCHES: 16 Group International;
End 40, Portugal 8.
1st Division First division: Hull K R 38,
Hull T 7.

ADDITIONS
ditions
Weather

Varied	Poor	Fine	7
Crust	Good	Fine	0
Representatives of the Sild Club of Great			
upper slopes. The following reports			
Les Diableries	50	120 Soft	-8
Portraingna	70	150 Powder	-12
La Capelle	50	100 Powder	-12
La Capelle	40	155 Powder	-1
France			
	Depth (cm)	State of Plots	Weather °C
Slopes of Mass	280	330	—
Slopes of Mass	60	970	—
Champroy	10	160 Powder	-1
Chateau d'Ox	18	120 Powder	-4

Hagerberg	80	200 Powder	-
Kristinehamn	50	180 Powder	-
Leksand	90	120 Powder	-
Lindenberg	60	200 Solt	-
Ockelbo	120	280 Powder	-
Sax-Flinta	70	230 Powder	-
Värnk	25	150 Powder	-
	L	U	Plate
Ockelbo	50	150 Solt	-
Rönneby	220	300 Powder	-
Sätersborg	100	180 Powder	-
Torsås	10	150 Powder	-
Åre	70	240 Powder	-
Björnsjö	80	200 Powder	-
Engelberg	60	180 Powder	-
Gröndalsåsa			-
Lidköping			-

Rebels' las

South Africa as they go into their final fixture of the eight-game tour at Durban's Kingsmead tomorrow.

The tourists — whose strengths are in their batting — are unlikely to gain any assistance from the pitch, which is bound to suit Vincent Van Der Bijl, the 26-year-old fast South African bowler.

Van Der Bijl took 10 for 104 in the first international in Johannesburg which the South Africans won by eight wickets, and took three for 114 in Cape Town in the second match ended in a draw.

The 36-year-old Natalian was

er in the one-day series, which the Springboks won 3-0. The visitors will need another solid batting display from Gooch and Geoff Boycott the openers, and in-form Wayne Larkins and Denis Amies to secure the series, as they remain prone to sudden middle-order collapses. With Graeme Pollock due for a score and Jimmy Cook and Kirsten among the runs, the South Africans have little fear of a poor batting display.

Righting a

the Danish

By Richard

Only Lene Koppen, the Danish artist, was able to create a significant halt in the broadening Chinese march at the All-England Championships, sponsored by the Player, at Wembley yesterday. Miss Koppen has often said that she rarely beats her

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French, champion with Miss Koppen in 1980, also managed a win over the Chinese, Tian Bing-Yi,

Two more significant battles
between China's national basketball team and the United States national team took place in 1977 and 1981.

Faldo stands in 37th position, with \$27,712 and knows how

YACHT

Britain's family

By John M.

"We intend to recover the America's Cup next year but if our challenge fails I probably won't try again". So stated Peter de Savary, chairman of the victory Syndicate, after Britain's latest challenger for one of the world's oldest trophies was named by H.R. Princess Michael of Kent in Cowes yesterday. Peter de Savary thought that he was preparing for an apologetic end to another unsuccessful challenge. Mr de Savary made his

for lack of knowing. The boat, her equipment and crew will be the best that Britain can provide and if we then lose I cannot envisage summoning up even more effort in 1985."

What he would gain of course, win or lose, would be invaluable experience and it would be a pity for this to be wasted. One of the failings of recent British challengers has been lack of continuity; each new attempt has been started from scratch.

—When asked, Mr. de Saury

FOOTBALL		
International matches		
France	(2) 4	N Ireland (0) 0
England, Council		
Larnes (cont.)	Goalless	
Spain	(1) 1	Wales (0) 1
Stratford		R James, 20,000
UEFA U-21 Championship		
Quarter final, second leg		
Scotland	(0) 0	Ireland (0) 0
Scotland win 1-0 aggregate		
First division		
Widnes	(1) 2	Mullis Co. (0) 4

			12,750
Third division			
Enster	(2) 0	Lincoln	(2) 2
M Hagen		Hobdon (2 post.)	2,061
Fourth division			
Swain	(1) 1	Tenney	0
Swain			4,045
Scottish First Division:			
St Johnstone	(2) 3	East Stirling	(1) 2
Broom (2)		Blair (2)	
Boydie			
Scottish second division			
Greenockish	(2) 1	Arbroath	(2) 2
		Harley	
Forfar (1)		Robb	
Carlisle		Reidy (3)	
INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Czechoslovakia 2,			
2. Greece 1 (in Prague), Austria 3, Hungary 2 (in			
Budapest), Belgium 4, Romania 1 (in Chisinau),			
Yugoslavia 2.			
ALL-INDIA PREMIER LEAGUE: Madras 1,			

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Medford; Alsworth 4;
Chocomaque 9; Bedford 1; Endicott 3; Bedford
Winn 2; Wrentham 6; Westport 7;
Stoughton 8; Dover 3; Addison and Weymouth
3; Dunstable 5; Thetford 0; Farnham 3;
Fitchburg 1; Folkestone 1; Poole 6

FIFTH ROUND: Group A: Monmouth 22, Prior
Park 6; Trent College 32, Chiswick 0; Group
winners: Monmouth. Group B: Oshana 22,
Eastbourne 0; Ipswich 10, Hursleydown 10;
Group winners: Ipswich. Group C: St Albans
6, Oratory 22; Mycils 0; Loughborough 10,
Grays 3; Bruton 10. Group winners: Oratory.
SIXTH ROUND: Group A: St Albans 52, King's
City 0; Kingswood 20, Chard 6; Group
winners: Bedford.

SEVENTH ROUND: Group A: St Edward's, Oxford 18, Padley 4;
Group winners: St Edward's. Group B:
Group F: Stone 20, Colchester 0;
Group D: Herdon 0. Group winners: Douls. Group G:
Group E: Bournemouth 4, Kings 3; Canterbury
10, Maidstone 0; Group winners: Canterbury.
Group H: Sandals 20, Grenville 4; Duke of

Barry and Castle, Group 1; Marlborough 12.
Shrooper 6; Cavendish 16, Ryde School 0.
Group winners: Cavendish.
G-UP: J. Fieldstead 16 Bancroft 12; Althowes
18 Durheim 22. Group winners: Durheim. Group
K: Ampleforth 24 Rutlish 6; Langley Park 12.
Dunbarrow 4. Group winners: Ampleforth.
Group L: Brynorton 20 Dulwich 0. Downside
18 Christ's Hospital, Sussex 4. Group
winners: Brynorton. Group M: Bedford 36
Ridley College 0, Wimbledon 20 Dover College
0. Group winners: Wimbledon.
JUNIOR EVENT: Semi-finals: Chiswick 8
Downside 4; King's Cardiff 24 St Dunstons 5.
Final: Chiswick 10 King's, Cardiff 8.

Nicholas to stay

Peter Nicholas, the Arsenal
midfield player who recently lost
his first team place, will not be
joining Coventry City in an
exchange deal with the England
international Gary Birtles.
Manager Terry Neill, the Arsenal
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nation as to why the deal has
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TODAY'S FIXTURES

Wrestling: Public Schools Double: Queen's
Club, Komsbergstad.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Lincolli 68, Penarth 35;
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3, Ebbw Vale 13; Morriston 7, Coventry 35;
Mortophria 14, Nuneaton 3; Mobbe Memorials
14, Llanelli 14; East Midlands 22, Barstons 33.

SCHOOL MATCHES: 16 Group International:
End 40, Portugal 8.
14-15-16 First division: Hull K R 38,
Hull T 7.

ADDITIONS

ditions **Weather**

State	resort	—	—
Varied	Good	Fined	—
Varied	Fair	Fine	7
Varied	Good	Fair	-4
Varied	Fair	Fine	-4
Varied	Good	Fine	1
Heavy	Good	Fine	-5
Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Crust	Good	Fine	3
Heavy	Good	Fine	3

Varied	Poor	Fine	7
Crust	Good	Fine	0
Representatives of the Sild Club of Great upper slopes. The following reports			
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France			
	Depth (cm)	State of U Plots	Weather °C
Slopes of Mass	280	330	—
Slopes of Mass	60	970	—
Champroy	10	160 Powder	-1
Chateau d'Oss	18	120 Powder	-4

[illegible]

British blood is thinning fast

A young horse is paraded at Newmarket Sales. If he turns out to be a champion he can win his owner a fortune in prize money and stud fees.

money and other things.

THE OFFSPRING His mother is *Altesse Royale* (above), winner of three classics; his father, *Brigadier Gerard*, beaten once in 18 races. Yet he won only two moderate events — before being exported.

By James H. Peden

aid of more than 200 additional days of racing, and average daily turnover showed an increase of less than two per cent on the

Mr Stone further referred to "scandals," such as race fixing, hidden ownership and the use of medication which make it difficult to attract new fans and retain old ones.

Without any centralized racing authority, legislation about medication varies from state to state. In an effort to co-ordinate a national policy, the National Association of State Racing Commissioners last year agreed on guidelines which would have virtually outlawed use of sedatives and inflammation-reducing drugs but subsequently came forward with the 25 race states that came forward with their own

BOXING

— 25 —



Lisa Opie: 18 years old

portions suggest that the women provide more spectacular entertainment because they hit more winners and play off more rallies.

Jahangir has ended Hunt's reign of terror and Australia's hegemony of some of the world's most seriously threatened.

World champion, Rhonda Thorne, who has been the most successful Mrs Cardwell ever, both before and after her marriage to the English cricketer, by British players: Jayne Ashton and Miss Opie. They have been playing since a round earlier because Susan Cogswell, more adept at hitting the ball away, had a game the previous night, and won the next two. The Australians are evidently vulnerable.

Finally, three critical points must be made. They concern professional sports, which are not just as simple.

Of the game
in 1974

[illegible]

Plans for Castleford

Castleford, who meet Hull in the Challenge Cup Semi-final at Leeds tomorrow, suffered setback yesterday when their full-back Geoff Wraith was suspended for one match by the Rugby League disciplinary committee in Leeds. Wraith was sent off in the club's second round tie at Hull on February 24.

● Len Casey, the Hull KR and Great Britain forward was suspended for two matches.

By Sydney Friskin

UAU 0
Cambridge 0

Cambridge, surprisingly, snatched the British Universities' sports federation title from its perennial rival, Oxford, at Reddon-on-the-Wall, Newcastle yesterday. There was no score, even after extra time, so after 100 minutes, Cambridge won on penalty strokes, converting three to the UAU's one.

This was only the second success by Cambridge, who had won previously in 1964. It was their third appearance in the final, having been beaten in 1873 by none other than the UAU, and in 1907 by the same team eight times altogether, including 1974, the year they shared the trophy with Oxford.

But those who had predicted a runaway victory yesterday for UAU were soon to be proved wrong. Cambridge more than made good its name, and the best of both periods of play in normal times. UAU, despite their stronger resources, relied mainly on long-range attack, and the latter party they always looked dangerous. Much of their sharpness in front seemed to have been blunted by the effort and bringing Barry in his place.

But Cambridge owed their success mainly to Mitchell in defence. He tackled tirelessly, and his marking and retrieving powers were so good that a UAU forward was seldom allowed to free himself from him. The best of the forwards was Scott, who scored twice.

The strongest of the UAU defenders was Menzies whose

duces were a little more complicated than those of Mitchell because he had to cope with more sustained attacks. Both goal keepers, Ancroft for UAU, and John Smith for Cambridge, played superbly. But it was Barr who deserves high praise for saving a penalty stroke one minute before half time. The frustrated UAU marksmen was Lillian who saw Barr make a splendid diving save.

By the time the match had gone into penalty strokes both goals had survived many a crisis. When it came to the barrage

Lillyman again tried to change his direction but was failed by the

[illegible]

England hope to win the triple crown for the third successive


work when they play Ireland in London tomorrow but their shooting will have to improve. Last week they were defeated by the Netherlands defeated them by 4-2. But then they were playing in a friendly against the Federation of Women's Hockey Association's world champion England have so far beaten Wales and Scotland but have lost to the top two. On both occasions they were out of luck in attack than their defence. It happened but it was not so poor. They are playing well and with great determination, and will often be a good side of the match.

Ireland, improving all the time, are much more likely to be successful than England. They are responding eagerly to their wildy enthusiastic crowd, but England should win.

San Siro, Italy, March 25 -

Eliska Bess, of Switzerland, virtually asserted herself of athletes' women's World Cup overall title when she finished second in the final giant slalom of the season here today. She now stands at points clear of her nearest rival, Irene Epple, of West Germany, and just a breath away from succeeding her country's Marie-Therese Nadig, the world's top woman skier, as Irene's younger sister Maria won today's race after checking the best time in a brief first run.

Theoretically, Eve still has a chance for the overall title, but she needs to take first place in the final slalom Saturday.



100-443887-100

[illegible]

By Sri Kumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

[illegible]

They were so comfortable that I felt I could prune my apple tree with them. My colleague Frankie Taylor, a former professional boxer, tried them on and immediately wanted to make a comeback.

The gloves have already been given an outing by Nick Wilshire and Mark Kaylor. While they stopped their opponents at the Albert Hall last week they were

ICE SI

Torvill and Dean

By John
Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean return to this country today to claim their kingdom. They will be the star attractions of the St. Ivel Gala of work and champions at Richmond tonight. Since the event, unusually for a sporting occasion, these two lives up to its billing, it promises to be quite a night.

The winners of all 12 medals in the recent world championships will be appearing, supported by a few local skaters, including Karen Barber and scholars Slater, second only to Torvill and

Boxing Correspondent

unable to put them away. Clearly the gloves will favour the boxer and make the hitter-work harder which will put a premium on the hitter's speed and accuracy. It is bringing some hope to glass-jawed wallahs like Charlie Magrius who would lose on the outside swings for a better type of fighter.

The gloves make a boxer's championship debut in Wembley on Tuesday when two British boxers try to relieve two Italians of their titles. Pat Cowlind will meet Salvatore Musumeci and Maurice Roze faces Luigi Minichillo.

It is just as well that these two gardeners do not speak or understand a word of English, for they might not have been amused by the theory expounded by the promoter of the fight, who is at the unveiling of the gloves wearing Mr Duff's tank that Latins have

Look at Guinaldo v Watt
Tomas v Minter Hernandez

Boza Edwards, Duran y Leonard.
Well that is interesting. I wonder
what a guy named Rocky
Marciano, an Italian immigrant's
son born in Brockton Massachu-
setts, would have thought about
that one. We shall be testing out
two theories on Tuesday: the
Board's and Mr. Duff's.

Deann at sale

Hennessy

Dean among British ice dancers.

The impact made by the British champions in the defence of their world title in Copenhagen was confirmed by the television ratings, published in *The Times* on Tuesday. These showed the broadcast of the ice-dance final on Tuesday evening in the BBC1 line-up with 11.6 million viewers.

All seats for tonight have long since been taken, but it may still be possible to pay at the door for a standing position to see Torvill and Dean take the newly-painted roof of Richmond Ice Rink.

[illegible]

Inauspicious start to Starkey classic hopes

By Michael Seely

The 1982 Flat racing season opened on a sensational note at Doncaster yesterday when Greave Starkey and Bold Hawk were disqualified after beating Steel Venture and Steel Venture in the French Gate Stakes. Bold Hawk was disqualified and placed last, the race being awarded to Steel Venture.

The incident occurred just inside the three-furlong marker when Starkey pulled the favourite off the rails, apparently interfering with Woffie, who eventually finished fourth. The matter has been referred to the stewards of the Jockey Club.

Starkey has now been found guilty of four offences under Rule 13 in the last 18 months. This rule relates to such offences as careless, reckless and dangerous riding. Twice last season Starkey received lengthy suspensions for offences under this rule. He was suspended for 14 days for reckless riding on Bonol at Royal Ascot in June and again when being banned from the race on 21 June. He was suspended for 14 days on this occasion for his careless riding of Escapism at Salisbury.

If the stewards at Fortmarn Square take a serious view of this latest offence it will be hard work for Bold Hawk's trainer, Guy Harwood, with classic candidates

such as Seabreeze Prince, Hays and Norwick, who are all due to swing into action shortly.

This incident will not, of course, prevent Starkey from riding Home Coming in the Lincoln Festival tomorrow as no action has been taken until the Jockey has been seen by the authorities.

Harwood, at least, has the consolation of knowing his horses are in good form as does Barry Hills, the trainer of Steel Venture, who has the heavily-backed Merlie Quayle engaged in tomorrow's big race.

Other trainers with horses due to run in the Lincoln are the received encouragement for their horses yesterday. After Philip Mitchell had pulled out of the race, a narrow winner of the Bertie Bassett Handicap, the Epsom trainer said: "Philip's glory had his final gallop. He worked like a dream and is fit, happy and well. He will run the race of his life."

Mitchell was also thrilled with the chance of having a horse as fit as game and plucky as a horse as has ever looked through a bridle. "I am especially pleased that he has come to hand so early this season. The Chester Cup is his main objective but before that he will go for the Queen's prize at Kempton."

"Telemon was admirably ridden by the talented apprentice, Bryn Crossley."

Supporters of Warrat in the big race also received encouragement after Silver Season and finished second to Prince's Gate in the Doncaster Mile. Indian King, the favourite, failed to stay, after running much too freely.

Clive Brindley, Season's trainer, said: "If you want to win a good turn get on Warrat after what he did to Silver Season last Saturday. And Silver Season is not a bad trier. He worked well with Brindley before my horse won the Cambridgehire last autumn."

Prince's Gate started at a generous price of 4-1, considering that the colt had the measure of his opponents on all known forms and was also guaranteed to stay the distance.

Ryan Price also received a boost for the hopes of the well-backed Bunter after the Findon trainer's son, who had run out a comfortable winner of the Bristol Ladbrokes now bet as follows on the Lincoln. They have home coming as their favourite at 7-1. They then have Bunter, 9-1, Warrat, 10-1, Merlie Quayle, 11-1 against King's Glory.



Flying start: Paul Cook achieves his first success of the new season on Princes Gate.

Doncaster

Total Double: 3.0 and 4.05, Treble 2.30, 3.30 and 3.45.
(Television: 2.30, 3.00 and 3.30 races)

2.0 BESSACARR STAKES (2-y-o colts; £1,350) (17 runners)

1. 400000 ASH WELLS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 300000 ALAN WELLS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000010 SHARPLESS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000010 SHARPLESS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000010 SHARPLESS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 000010 SHARPLESS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 000010 SHARPLESS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 000010 SHARPLESS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 000010 SHARPLESS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 000010 SHARPLESS (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Newbury

Total Double: 3.0 and 4.0, Treble 2.30, 3.30 and 3.45.
(Television: 2.30, 3.00 and 3.30 races)

2.0 MARCH HURDLE (Div 1: Novices; £1,357; 2m 100yds) (27 runners)

1. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

2.30 BROOKLYN COFFEE TIME CUP (Handicap; £2,155; 1m 50yds) (30)

1. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

3.0 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (Handicap; £2,927; 2m) (16)

1. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

3.30 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (Round 1; £2,737; 1m) (18)

1. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

4.05 GREY FRARS STAKES (2-y-o fillies; 50) (5)

1. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

4.35 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (£2,350; 50) (11)

1. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

2.0 Ash King, 2.30 Telegans, 3.0 Donegal Prince, 3.30 Rekl, 4.35 Congo Express.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Ash King, 2.30 Telegans, 3.0 Donegal Prince, 3.30 Rekl, 4.35 Congo Express.

Newbury

2.0 Double Flore, 2.30 True Way, 3.0 Boreas Storm, 3.30 Jubilee Medal, 4.0 The Trend, 4.30 Ash Warbler.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Double Flore, 2.30 True Way, 3.0 Boreas Storm, 3.30 Jubilee Medal, 4.0 The Trend, 4.30 Ash Warbler.

Newbury

Total Double: 3.0 and 4.0, Treble 2.30, 3.30 and 3.45.
(Television: 2.30, 3.00 and 3.30 races)

2.0 MARCH HURDLE (Div 1: Novices; £1,357; 2m 100yds) (27 runners)

1. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 000000 CHEVINGTON (P) (Newbury) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Newbury

2.30 BROOKLYN COFFEE TIME CUP (Handicap; £2,155; 1m 50yds) (30)

1. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 322140 DAY AFTER (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Newbury

3.0 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (Handicap; £2,927; 2m) (16)

1. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Newbury

3.30 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (Round 1; £2,737; 1m) (18)

1. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Newbury

4.05 GREY FRARS STAKES (2-y-o fillies; 50) (5)

1. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Newbury

4.35 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (£2,350; 50) (11)

1. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Newbury

2.0 Ash King, 2.30 Telegans, 3.0 Donegal Prince, 3.30 Rekl, 4.35 Congo Express.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Ash King, 2.30 Telegans, 3.0 Donegal Prince, 3.30 Rekl, 4.35 Congo Express.

Newbury

2.0 Double Flore, 2.30 True Way, 3.0 Boreas Storm, 3.30 Jubilee Medal, 4.0 The Trend, 4.30 Ash Warbler.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Double Flore, 2.30 True Way, 3.0 Boreas Storm, 3.30 Jubilee Medal, 4.0 The Trend, 4.30 Ash Warbler.

Newbury

2.0 Double Flore, 2.30 True Way, 3.0 Boreas Storm, 3.30 Jubilee Medal, 4.0 The Trend, 4.30 Ash Warbler.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Double Flore, 2.30 True Way, 3.0 Boreas Storm, 3.30 Jubilee Medal, 4.0 The Trend, 4.30 Ash Warbler.

Impressive Care to go chasing

Care, who beat the subsequent Chesham Sun Alliance Hurdle winner, Mister Donovan in a bumper race in Ireland in November, was an impressive winner of the first division of the Green Norton Novices Hurdle at Doncaster yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bought in Ireland just before Christmas by the Wantage trainer Tim Forster for Simon Sainsbury, was supplied with a Worcester wicket after the month, Hywel Davies jumped him into the lead five flights out and from that point he was always in complete command.

Care, who was not extended to score by four lengths from Prosperine, looks sure to make into a useful steeplechaser. "If the going remains soft I might give him one more outing over hurdles before schooling him for next season," Forster said.

Edwards waits on gallop

Again the same's participation in the Grand National depends on a gallop next Monday morning. His Ross-on-Wye trainer, John Edwards, said: "He will only go to the Grand National if he is 100 per cent happy after his gallop."

Again the same, at 16-1, is one of the best backed horses in the National and is the intended mount of the 1982 season's leading jockey, Peter Scudamore.

Doncaster results

2.00 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (Round 1; £2,737; 1m) (18)

1. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 000000 CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

3.0 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (Handicap; £2,927; 2m) (16)

1. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
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7. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
8. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
9. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
10. 213434 DONCASTER TOWN PLATE (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

4.05 GREY FRARS STAKES (2-y-o fillies; 50) (5)

1. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 GREY FRARS STAKES (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

4.35 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (£2,350; 50) (11)

1. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
2. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
3. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
4. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
5. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
6. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
7. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10
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10. 000000 WILL SCOTT HANDICAP (J) (Doncaster) 3-10-10 W. Coates 10

Doncaster

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By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Ash King, 2.30 Telegans, 3.0 Donegal Prince, 3.30 Rekl, 4.35 Congo Express.

Doncaster

2.0 Double Flore, 2.30 True Way, 3.0 Boreas Storm, 3.30 Jubilee Medal, 4.0 The Trend, 4.30 Ash Warbler.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Double Flore, 2.30 True Way, 3.0 Boreas Storm, 3.30 Jubilee Medal, 4.0 The Trend, 4.30 Ash Warbler.

New rider test spells chaos

The new two-part motor cycling test, which is among a series of government measures to reduce the high level of casualties among motor cyclists, comes into operation on Monday amid charges from the industry that the training and testing of young riders is heading for chaos.

The Motor Cycle Association of Great Britain claims there will not be sufficient facilities to meet the demand for tests over the next few months and it is asking for a postponement of the next part of the government package, the ban on learner drivers riding machines above 125 cc.



Power with economy — the Mercedes-Benz SEC coupe.

The association argues that the October 1 deadline will produce an enormous increase in applicants for a test, because after that date learners with 250 cc, 200 cc or 150 cc machines will no longer legally be able to ride them.

According to the association, the majority of learner drivers will be aged between 17 and 18 and they will be anxious to pass the test before the restriction comes in. If they do not, they will be stuck with a machine or have to sell a machine on which they may owe more than they can realise on the secondhand market.

The chances of all the likely applicants being able to obtain tests by October 1, the association says, are slim, partly because of the numbers being fed into the system but also because of the long waiting times for tests. The national average (cars or motor cycles) is 12 weeks. In the London area it is 19 weeks.

Part one is an off-road test of handling and controlling the machine and preferably should be taken after a period of training. The Department of Transport will offer limited facilities to test part-one candidates but involving most of the work to outside bodies. The Motor Cycle Association doubts whether the provisions for both training and testing will be adequate. Part two is the existing on-road test and it will be administered by the department.

On facilities, the announcement that one of the longest established motor cycle training schemes, the RAC/ACU, is to close down, could not have come at a worse time. The scheme has existed for 35 years and has operated, mainly through unpaid volunteers, at more than 350 centres. But it has been unable to attract the funds necessary to cope with the new test requirements.

The Motor Cycle Association contends that the October 1 deadline for banning learners from machines over 125 cc is impractical and has asked that it should be extended for six months to allow drivers to pass the test on their existing bikes.

I understand that the Department of Transport is unlikely to be sympathetic.

The Government is also confident that there will be enough testing and training facilities. In August it invited training bodies to apply for appointments to conduct part of the test and more than 100 have done so. To date, 400 test centres have been approved and others will be added to the list. The Star Rider, a national training scheme, the largest of its kind in the world, will be available at 360 sites.

The cost of a Star Rider training course will be £22.50 for 12 one-hour sessions. Test fees for part one will be fixed by training organiza-

tions

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University. The Historical Legacy. 7.30 History of Mathematics. Ends at 7.55. At 8.00: Schools. Biology. 9.25 Play Theatre. 9.55 The Day After Tomorrow. 10.15 The Mafiosi. 10.38 Maths File (three dimensions). 11.00 Hymn of Praise (The Romans Spreading through Europe) — for Welsh viewers. 11.22 Talkback: The Challenging Bull. 11.40 Going to Work (hairdressing). 12.05 Plans in Action. (To spray or not to spray?). 12.30 News. After Noon. 12.57 Financial Report. And news headlines. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes Peter Seabrook's gardening item. And Living with Leisure. 1.45 Baggage. 2.02 For Schools. Colleges: Two football referees are interviewed. 2.35 A Good Job with Prospects: The Financial World. 3.00 Close-up. 3.20 Pollock's Chess. 3.55 Play School: Same as BBC 2 at 11.00 am.

4.30 Captain Caveman: cartoon. 4.35 Jackanory: Nerys Hughes reads from Berlie Doherty's How Green You Are! 4.45 Finders Keepers: Electronic battleships game, composed by Richard Stilgoe. The competing schools are Heston County Primary, Cambridge and Park Lane Primary, Titchhurst.

5.10 The Song and the Story: Iain St Clair visits coal mines and cotton mills and sings songs of the Industrial Revolution era (7). 5.35 The News. Comedy series for children. With Leonard Rossiter, Sheila Steafel, Judy Bennett and Peter Hawkins (7).

5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six. 6.22 Nationwide: with the last of Glyn Worsnip's films about the House of Lords. Tonight the political factors. Desmond Lynam presents Sportsweek at 6.45.

7.00 Film: Towards the Unknown (1956) Aerial drama, with William Holden as the Korean war veteran who becomes a fast pilot during the early days of rocket-powered flight. Co-starring Virginia Lelli and Lloyd Nolan.

8.50 Points of View: Barry Took comments on viewers' letters. 9.00 News: with John Simpson. Also the weather prospects for the weekend.

9.25 McCain's Law: Police drama series, starring James Amos in the title role and Marshall Colt as his fellow officer. Tonight there is a warning that a group of terrorists are planning an assassination.

10.15 Eight from Ten: What happened to a bachelor, Mike Vicary, after he learned that he had won three quarters of a million pounds on the pools. The film was filmed over a period of six months, and shows that Mr Vicary adopted a new way of life.

10.50 Film: No Drums, No Bugles (1972) Drama, set in the days of the American Civil War. Martin Sheen plays the runaway soldier who finds refuge in a cave and decides to spend the rest of the war there. It is a story of courage, based on fact. Co-starring Davey Davison, Rod McCarty, Dennis Terry and members of the North-South Skirmish Association. Directed and written by Clyde Ware. Ends at 12.20 am.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Enzyme, Structure and Function. 7.05 Earth Mathematics (8). 7.30 Statistics: binomial distribution. Open University programmes end at 7.44 am; At 11.00: Play School. Today's story, by Fred Harris, is called Junk Shop Jim. The presenters are Lole Young and Fred Harris and a visit from the presenters on BBC1 this afternoon. At 3.55: 11.25 Close-up. 3.55 Film: Great Day (1944) Drama, with Flora Robson as the woman married to a heavy drinker (Eric Portman) in a village which expects a visit from the General. Also starring Sheila Sim, Isabel Jeans, Walter Fitzgerald and Philip Friend. Directed by Lance Comfort.

5.10 Wages of Action: Religion in a remote Hindu village in northern India (7). 5.35 The News. Outlook: OU review.

5.40 Sherlock Holmes: Terror by Night (1946) Holmes and Watson have a diamond delivery mission. With Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

6.40 Dear Heart: Television. With Tony Hancock, B.A. Robertson; 7.05 News. With sub-titles.

7.10 Gardens: World's Dutch: flowers and plants; and Kent garden designer John Easton. Newsweek: A Nuclear Tomorrow? Is nuclear power essential? See?

8.10 Iris Williams: The musical cruises down the Welsh singer goes ashore at Naples. With David David, the bandit Elana Duran, the Light Blues.

8.50 The Woodbridge View: New series begins. What goes on at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, known to some as Disneyland for Playhouse.

9.40 Playhouse: The Guest. Black comedy by Pauline Macaulay, adapted from a story by Gerald Durrell. With Anton Rodgers, Judy Cornwell and Brewster Mason. The story is about a gourmet's hour of France.

10.20 Scoop: News quiz, with Sue Anold, David Dimbleby, Miles Kingston and Julian Pettifer. The MC is Richards Stilgoe.

10.50 Newsnight: news and comment. International Badminton: The John Player All England Championships. From Wembley Arena.

11.55 Friday Night, Saturday Morning. The host is Alexander Chandler. With Jo Grimmer, April Ashley, Taki and Jeffrey Bernard. Ends at 12.50.

ITV/LONDON

9.55 For Schools. Reading with Lenny. 9.47 New Elizabethan age. 10.09 Bundles of Fun. 10.21 Water. 10.44 Craft, Design and Technology. 11.55 Comic Storyline. 12.00 News. 12.10 Once Upon a Time: Brer Rabbit and Brer Bear. 12.30 Second Thoughts: Community education in the Thames area. Includes a visit to a parents' maths and numeracy class in Hestonstead. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 The Bailey's Bird: A new nesting place for a chapel tree. 2.00 After Noon Plus: 2.25 Racing from Doncaster. We see the 2.30, 3.00 and 3.30. 3.45 Wild, Wild World of Animals: A film about the octopus (7). How it copes with its enemies, makes its home, and gets its food (7).

4.15 Dr Snuggles: the inventor with Peter Ustinov's voice; 4.20 Razzmatazz: pop music show. With Claire Grogan of Altered Images, and film actress Leslie Ash.

4.45 The Handing of Caele Palmer: Part five of the drama about a spiritual woman's daughter (Hebe Probyn). There is talk of hidden treasure.

5.15 Square One: The big board game, conducted by Joe Brown. With Sharon Davies and Poppy Flax as guest players.

5.45 News. 6.00 The Six o'Clock Show: Light-hearted news programme, staged live in front of a studio audience.

7.00 Family Fortunes: The Bob Monkhouse quiz show. The Saxton family from Sheffield play the Robinson family from Tottenham, London.

7.30 Hawaii Five-O: Thriller about the murder of an archaeologist. The guest star is Geraldine Page.

8.30 The Gaffer: Comedy series set in a small engineering firm run by Bill Maynard. Tonight: factory floor complications following the death of a car.

9.00 We'll Meet Again: Drama series about American airmen stationed in an English village during the Second World War. Weary after a week of costly missions over Europe, the crew of a 747 Ginger Rogers go to London for a night on the town. Aduki Heine Dersham (Susannah York) worries increasingly about her feelings for Major Kiley (Michael J. Shannon). The London trip offers relief for the battle-weary airmen, but is far from uneventful.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 Bizarre: The American-made comedy show, starring Jack Byrner.

11.00 The London Programme: The Fight to Buy Council Homes. An inquiry into the tactics which two council house tenants, who are interested in buying their homes, includes an interview with John Stanley, the Minister for Housing.

11.45 Thriller: Screamer. The victim of a rape attack (Francesca Franks) goes on a trail of revenge. Co-starring Donald MacKay, Frances White, Jim Morton and Derek Smith.

12.55 Close: Roy Plomley reads one of his favourite poems.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 The Day After Tomorrow. 6.30 Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.30, 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 9.00 News. 9.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 10.00 News. 10.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 11.00 News. 11.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 12.00 News. 12.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 1.00 News. 1.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 2.00 News. 2.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 3.00 News. 3.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 5.00 News. 5.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 6.00 News. 6.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 7.00 News. 7.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 8.00 News. 8.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 9.00 News. 9.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 10.00 News. 10.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 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12.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 1.00 News. 1.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 2.00 News. 2.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 3.00 News. 3.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 The Day After Tomorrow. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 5

